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FIVE CENTS A COPY

FREE FARMS PUSH JAPAN'S COLONY PLAN

2,000,000 Settlers to Be Sent From Congested Main Island by New Plan

UNUSUAL MEASURES TO ATTRACT FARMERS

Title to Land Given Gratis on 25-Acre Farms If Put Under Cultivation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO — Movement of Japanese farmers from the densely populated sections of the Main Island of Japan to the still sparsely settled northern island of the Hokkaido is definitely on the increase, according to S. Teral, Toyko representative of the Hokkaido Government.

For many years Tokyo officials have sought to persuade Japanese farmers to move into the northern island, which is admirable farming country, but reluctance to leave their ancestral homes and dislike of the severer climate of the Hokkaido have proved to be effective deterrents.

In 1928, however, a total of 1450 farmer families went from the Main Island to the Hokkaido, and this year is expected to see an increase in their numbers. Each family was given a subsidy of $100 to $150.

2½ Acres per Farm

The Hokkaido has a land area of 23,925,000 acres, of which 3,950,000 are considered suitable for cultivation, the remainder being mountainous territory. At present the population is but 2,498,679, representing about 438,700 families. Three years ago a program was outlined by which it was hoped the population would be increased to 6,000,000 during the next twenty years. It was estimated that nearly 1,000,000,000 yen (about $500,000,000) would be required for this purpose, and this program is now being carried out.

"On the Main Island," says Mr. Terai, "the average farm cultivated by one farmer is about 2½ acres. Suppose a farmer has two or three sons. The eldest inherits the property, but what becomes of his two brothers? The parents cannot afford to divide such a small plot of land among three or even two children. It would be better for them to give 300 to 400 yen to each of the younger sons and so enable them to go to the Hokkaido as homesteaders.

"Under the Government's arrangements a tract of land of from 12½ to 25 acres is loaned to a homesteader rent free. If he succeeds in putting 60 per cent or more of this under cultivation within five years he receives a title to the land without any payment. A farmer with 300 or 400 yen of his own money, obtaining the Government subsidy, is well started toward success. The great trouble lies in finding applicants who are capable."

House Costs $50

The homesteader must have a certain amount of capital to start with. It costs about 20 to 25 yen an acre to prepare the land, and 2½ acres are required to maintain the average family. All above that is profit. The cost of building a rough house for a family is about 100 yen. The homesteader may purchase farm implements at reduced prices through the Hokkaido Government, while his railway fare is halved.

Speaking of the disinclination of the average Japanese farmer to leave the land on which he was born, a graduate of an agricultural school here said:

"Many farmers in my town have only a single acre of land, yet they feel that they must not part with it because they inherited it from their ancestors. In one corner of the farm there usually stands a shrine at which his ancestors have worshiped for centuries. He regards it as a great misfortune to be compelled to sell even part of his land. With the growth of the cities the situation has been becoming increasingly more acute."

Nitrate Conference Fails to Fix Quota

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The European nitrate conference meeting here, for some days, has authoritatively reported making no progress in the effort to fix reduced-production quotas.

The conferees, however, assert confidence that some agreement will be reached. The purpose of the meeting is to institute united cartel action against Chilean and American nitrate interests. European interests believe an accord among them would bring about a world nitrate agreement.

The chief obstacle to European accord is reported to be French refusal to cut production on the ground that France now is producing less than its needs. Two previous production-reduction conferences failed. English, French, German, Belgian, Dutch and Polish nitrate interests are participating in the conference. Greatest secrecy is attending the conference deliberations.

302 MILLIONAIRES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Finance, there are in Czechoslovakia 302 persons with an annual income of about $33,000 or 1,000,000 Czech crowns.

New Quick-Recharge Battery Drives Engine 40 Miles an Hour

Irish Free State Government Holds Interest in New Invention Which May Be Used for Driving Nation's Railways

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The new "mystery" battery, which has been invented by Dr. James Drumm, a young Irish natural scientist, and which allows of remarkably rapid recharging, succeeded in driving a railway engine at a speed of 35 to 40 miles an hour in tests recently carried out under the auspices of the Free State Government, according to an official statement issued here Aug. 1. The battery, it is stated, can be recharged in periods ranging from eight minutes to one hour, as compared with five to eight hours required to recharge other types of battery.

This figure was reached with only 55 of the 77 cells charged and it is confidently expected that the engine will attain a speed of 60 miles an hour when the maximum number of cells is working.

But it is claimed that even on partial charging, the speed is one of the highest ever recorded for vehicles propelled by storage battery.

The official communiqué says that all laboratory and practical rail tests carried out so far have "proved eminently satisfactory and support the claims made."

Another important point established is that the battery can be "charged and discharged at a much higher rate than existing batteries of the same type and that in retention of charge it is superior to existing batteries. It is of simpler construction and so made that there is no risk of failure through vibration." The battery is described as a low resistance alkaline battery of robust construction, possessing 50 per cent higher voltage than any other alkaline battery on the market and its energy efficiency under practical conditions of operations is given as 75 per cent.

Quick recharging, it is claimed, enables use on railways where charging points can be arranged at suitable intervals. Tests have been carried out on a specially constructed engine, and further tests over a long distance and carrying a load up to 60 tons will be made in a few days, after which it will be finally decided whether the battery will lead to electrification of the Irish Railways.

One point which needs elucidation is the length of life of the new battery, and tests to this end are in progress. It is understood that it is the Government's intention to give the railways the first and immediate benefit of the invention if it comes up to expectations in the final tests. Later it may be applied to road vehicles of all types as Patrick McGilligan, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who has sponsored the discovery from the start, declared that it is particularly adaptable to traction purposes.

Mr. McGilligan was so impressed with the possibility of the invention, even when in the earliest stages, that he persuaded the Government to advance £5000 to enable the inventor to prosecute his researches.

The Government has also purchased 51 per cent interest in the company formed to launch the battery on the market.

R-100 REPAIRS HALT PLAN FOR OTTAWA VISIT

Damaged Fin to Be Mended at St. Hubert—Record Landing Made

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. HUBERT, Que.—R-100's contemplated cruising over Ottawa and Toronto has been postponed, or abandoned, on account of the damage to the horizontal fin sustained above the lower St. Lawrence on July 31. An official statement explains that repairs would be made at St. Hubert and that the ship would not go to the hangar at Lakehurst nor cross the United States border during the present tour. Examination has shown "no structural defect or failure but stripping of fabric over fairly extensive area on under sides of the horizontal fin."

While the officers of the ship are expressing regret over the failure to land on Thursday evening, as anticipated, they succeeded in making very creditable history.

The actual landing operation might well have been effected 3 hours, 7 minutes earlier, as the airship passed the boundary of St. Hubert airport at 2:30 a. m. Aug. 1. Due to the fact that the landing crew in Montreal was handling the controls and equipment of the mast for the first time in actual practice, no attempt was made to moor until daylight.

It was explained that Major G. H. Scott, assistant director for flying, usually came to the mooring tower at Cardington during the hours of darkness, but the ground crew there had considerable experience in night landings. Major Scott even prefers to moor at night, when there is less difference in the temperature of the air at ground level and upper altitudes, and the necessity of releasing water ballast or hydrogen to bring down the dirigible is eliminated.

Another record was established when the R-100 was moored in 27 minutes from the instant that contact was made with the ground until the release of compressed air indicated she was safely berthed.

Even with delays occasioned by her accident, the R-100 could easily have completed her maiden trip in 75 hours and 42 minutes, which figures will probably go down in aeronautical annals as the official time of her flight, even though she did not come to earth until three hours and seven minutes later. The former record of the Los Angeles was surpassed, therefore, by four hours and 27 minutes, taking these conditions into consideration.

BUENOS AIRES PLANS FOUR SUBWAY LINES

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The City Council of Buenos Aires on Aug. 1 awarded a concession to construct four underground railway lines to the Spanish Syndicate, Compania Anonima de Proyectos y Construcciones de Madrid—known as Capyc.

The subway lines, to supplement the present inadequate underground transportation system, are to be built at an estimated cost of 300,000,000 pesos ($108,000,000).

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MILITARY LAW RULES NANKING; 'REDS' ADVANCE

Nationalist Capital Moves to Defense; Aid Urged for Americans

NANKING (AP)—Nationalist Government military headquarters on Aug. 2 declared martial law effective throughout Nanking, Nationalist capital. Defending troops threw out patrols over all the city.

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Yangtse River cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, with a joint population estimated at several millions, lay on Aug. 2 in the path of China's advancing revolting armies and Communist forces.

Thousands of Chinese, bearing their property, sought refuge in the barricaded foreign concessions of Hankow as Communist armies moved toward the tri-cities, fresh from the conquest and destruction of Changsha. The cities were under martial law. The capital at Nanking also was under military rule.

Changsha, smoldering remnant of what once was a prosperous silk manufacturing city, was reported still to be occupied by remnants of looting "Red" forces, activity of which prevented entry of landing parties from foreign gunboats.

Hundreds of wealthy Chinese were reported captured and held for ransom. Sixty provincial officers, hiding in the ruins of the city, were summarily executed. All foreigners were believed safe aboard the gunboats or in other cities.

AMOY (AP)—A tense situation arose here Aug. 2 when Communists threatened municipal officials for their continued opposition to "Red" activities in this area. Martial law was declared and troops patrolled the city.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister at Peiping, informed the State Department Aug. 1 he had suggested to the Nanking Government that prompt and effective action be taken for the relief of Changsha to check possible destruction of American property there.

Earlier in the day Richard P. Butrick, American consul at Hankow, informed the department he was again urging Americans in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Honan and Kiangsi to withdraw to places of safety.

EMBARGO LIFTED ON SOVIET PULP; 79 SHIPS ON WAY

Lowman Says Government Failed to Prove It Was Convict Handled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The embargo on Russian pulpwood, in effect a week, was lifted on Aug. 1 by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, after hearings failed to prove conclusively that it had been convict handled.

Instructions were sent immediately to the collectors of customs at New York, Boston, Bangor, Me., Ogdensburg, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt., to admit the 79 shiploads of the product now on the way to the United States.

Mr. Lowman's revocation of the embargo establishes the precedent that Section 307 of the tariff act is designed not to keep out of the United States goods from certain nations, but to protect American labor from convict labor. The Treasury Department will hold hereafter that those who make charges of the use of prison labor must present definite proof with them.

The Treasury lifted the ban after representatives of the International Paper Company, the Amtorg Trading Corporation and International Shipping Lines made strong statements at a hearing Aug. 1 as to the effect the embargo would have on the newsprint industry.

Mr. Lowman made the following statement:

"Some days ago the Treasury was advised that several vessels loaded with pulpwood had arrived in this country from Archangel.

"Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation of goods, wares, articles and merchandise produced wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, and in view of the fact that certain information had been given indicating that the pulpwood may have been produced by convict labor in a foreign country, the cargoes have been denied entry pending a determination as to whether the pulpwood had been so produced.

"Hearings were held but the evidence adduced was conflicting and inconclusive, and has not been found to be sufficient to establish the fact that the pulpwood was produced by convict labor. Accordingly, the Treasury Department has issued instruc-

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Jugoslavia Plans Customs Treaty With Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — A customs union between Jugoslavia and Rumania is hoped for as the result of the economic conference just held at the royal summer resort of Sinaia, according to the official announcement in a formal bulletin issued by the four Ministers who attended in behalf of each country.

The aim of the conference was to work out means of securing better European markets for the agricultural products of the two lands. Both countries are passing through a serious crisis due largely to the fact that American grain has flooded Europe and greatly reduced the price.

Since people here and in Jugoslavia live from the products of the land, the securing of good markets is considered absolutely a vital matter. Therefore, efforts are being made to form an agrarian bloc with the view of negotiating with manufacturing countries on this continent to buy farm products from here instead of from America. The plan is to refuse to accept manufactured articles from states not giving preference to grain from the agricultural countries concerned.

Whether the customs union is a bluff or a real project remains to be seen. In any case, it is plain that European agricultural countries in general are determined to take drastic concerted measures to force industrial lands to buy their grain. It is believed here that international trade will be placed on a fresh basis by this new development.

Edison Winner Back on Job in Bank and Intends to Work Through August

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—After an eventful day in the limelight of an appreciative metropolis, which hailed him as the newly chosen protégé of Thomas A. Edison, Arthur O. Williams Jr. came home from New York early Aug. 2, and four hours later returned to his humble job as messenger boy in the main banking rooms of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.

Williams went to work at 8:30 a. m., just four hours after he had returned to his East Providence home from New York. He declared in a matter-of-fact tone that he "got off only four days, and thought I ought to come in to work today." As he talked to a reporter, the buzzing of bells interrupted him constantly and kept him on the run.

The attitude of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company toward its now famous messenger boy was summed up by John C. Peel, assistant secretary of the bank in charge of personnel, who declared: "We are naturally all very proud of him.

Arthur's experiences are "all mixed up; everything came so fast," he said. He admitted he had no great liking for the title, "America's brightest boy."

"I don't like it and I don't think it means much," he said, smiling shyly. "But I hope to make good and live up to Mr. Edison's trust in me."

Told that his friends in East Providence are planning a big celebration for him if he "doesn't object," as one of them who knows his modesty put it, Arthur replied: "I certainly wouldn't object, though I'm not so wild about it."

Arthur persisted in his refusal to disclose his answer to the famous "Desert" question or to any other query in the examination.

"I've been advised not to reveal that answer or any other," he said. "Anyway, it wasn't the answer that counted so much as the reasoning applied to the answer in that question."

He said he was now "pretty sure" he would go to M. I. T., and major in physics and mathematics.

"I've read a bit on the Einstein theory, but I don't understand much of it," he admitted. "But I hope I will some day."

He intends to continue working as a messenger boy at the bank through August.

City Prefers Hills to Skyscrapers

RIO DE JANEIRO CHANGES ITS ASPECT

When It Comes to a Matter of Choice Between the Glorious Hills That Surround the Capital City of Brazil and Towering Buildings the Architects, at Least, Prefer the Hills, and at a Recent Meeting There Adopted Measures for a Zoning Plan for Use Throughout the Americas. The Picture Shows the Main Street of the City, the Avenida Rio Branco. The First Inroads of the Skyscraper Show Strikingly in Comparison With the Famous Sugar Loaf Looming High at the Entrance to the Bay.

South America Ready to Resist the Skyscraper

Architects Meeting in Rio de Janeiro Adopt Protective Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DE JANEIRO—That a "thus far and no farther" dictum be placed on ambitious skyscrapers, the fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects convened in this city, passed a resolution recommending zoning regulations restricting the height of buildings in different city zones in all countries represented.

Using as an example the apparent contest for altitude being waged between the mountains bordering the bay and the business buildings sprouting from the city here, the congress stressed the importance of zoning as a method of avoiding the bad effect of high and low buildings rising side by side in the same street or square.

The question of skyscraper control was hotly debated, many architects holding that this form of construction was being blindly copied from North American cities and had been introduced into South American countries without regard to the æsthetic or economic conditions of the locality.

Carl A. Zeigler of Philadelphia, official delegate of the United States, sharing this view, declared that the skyscraper has not been an unmixed blessing in the North, where it often contributed to traffic congestion besides restricting light and ventilation.

Besides the main countries of the two Americas, representatives at the meetings were present from Great Britain, France and Portugal.

Situated in unusual surroundings on the border of an immense bay surrounded by rugged hills, Rio de Janeiro has, by reason of these natural barriers, found its growth limited and its lines of communication extended. Inroads have had to be made against these barriers in both directions; inconvenient hills have been leveled or tunneled, and marginal areas have been reclaimed from the bay by filling.

Desirous that this work should be continued according to some properly studied plan, the present Prefect, Dr. Antonio Prado Jr., commissioned Alfred Agache, French urbanist, to prepare expert plans for the development of the city.

In a general way it can be said that his project includes the leveling of yet another hill, known as the Morro de Santo Antonio, the filling up of another stretch of the Bay front, the opening of a number of new main avenues and several tunnels, and the rearrangement of the railway lines.

Announcing:

The Cheerups

These happy little folks will be there "with bells on"—bringing a little light to brighten your corner—three times a week on the Daily Feature Page beginning

MONDAY

Malta Flight Mark Set by Englishman

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

TO MALTA and back, a distance of 2700 miles, in two days at an estimated cost of fuel and oil of £10, is the feat of Capt. C. L. Barnard, long-distance flier, who returned to Croydon Aug. 1 after the record flight.

Captain Barnard left the Lympne airport at 4:45 a. m. with English morning papers. He arrived at Malta at 5:45 p. m. July 31, having covered 1350 miles. He reached Croydon the following evening at 6:20 p. m.

RUSSIAN LINKS AMERICAN TRADE WITH GOOD WILL

Amtorg Official Speaks at Politics Parley—Pleads for Coöperation

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Russia's increasing foreign trade will be thrown predominantly to the United States, Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Russian trade corporation in the United States, stated at the general conference on the domestic and foreign problem of Russia of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 2, "provided," he said "that the United States will permit better financing arrangements, and provided that measures are taken to stop the storm of rumors and alarms which are interfering with the smooth course of trade."

The audience which packed the conference room and overflowed into the corridors of the building, was evidence of the interest felt by the entire nation in the problem of whether the United States should take advantage of what profit might be derived from trade with the Soviets or whether political theories demand an attitude of opposition.

Mr. Bogdanov did not attempt to reconcile the objections which our State Department has reiterated against diplomatic recognition of Russia. He showed how Russia's plan for industrial and agricultural development will call for increasing purchases abroad. Although already of large proportions, Russia's trade,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Mears Is Off to Cut Globe Girdling Time

Leaves New York for Harbor Grace for Take-Off Across Atlantic

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—John Henry Mears hopped off at 5:40 a. m. (E. S. T.), Aug. 2, in an effort to recapture the record for around-the-world travel. His plane was piloted by Henry J. Brown, former air mail pilot. Their first designated stop was Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The take-off marked Mears's third effort at the round-the-world record. His two previous attempts were successful, breaking then existing records. In the present attempt he is shooting at the record of 21 days, 8 hours and 26 minutes, established by the Graf Zeppelin last summer and which broke his own mark of 23 days, 15 hours and 21 minutes, which he established with the late Capt. C. B. D. Collyer in 1928. This is his first all-plane trip. On his previous dashes, fast steamships were used on long water jumps.

From Harbor Grace, Brown and Mears will head for Baldonnel airdrome, near Dublin, from which Fitzmaurice, Koehl and von Huenefeld started their successful transatlantic crossing. It is 1900 miles from Harbor Grace. From Baldonnel their course carries them 900 miles to Berlin, 1200 miles to Moscow, 1900 miles from Moscow to Nova Sibrak in Siberia, 1600 miles to Chita, 1300 miles to Khabarovsk and 1125 miles to Chignik. From Chignik their course carries them 1900 miles across the fringe of the Bering Sea and the North Pacific to Seattle. Thence they will fly 250 miles to Spokane and then 2500 miles to New York City, by way of Chicago.

Their plane, the City of New York, is a Lockheed-Vega cabin monoplane, with high wing. It is powered with a 425-horsepower Wasp motor. Fuel tanks give it a flying range of 18 hours and 2500 miles. It has a top speed of 186 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 150.

The fliers expect their flight to take from 15 to 20 days, depending on the weather. Flown along the sixtieth parallel, they estimate the total distance at 17,775 miles.

The plane carried 330 gallons of gasoline, 100 less than the full capacity of its tanks. Mears said they expected to make the 1155-mile flight to Harbor Grace in about nine hours, and held for trial in Chinese district

Dr. James H. Kimball, United States Weather Bureau meteorologist, furnished a last-minute weather report which indicated favorable flight conditions over the Atlantic for the next 48 hours.

Clyde Must Be Deepened to Launch Immense Cunarder in Construction

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new Cunarder which is to be built for the transatlantic service will be of such "exceptional dimensions and character" that it can not be insured in the ordinary market and the British Government, therefore, has agreed to step into the breach, according to an official announcment by the Cunard Steamship Company published Aug. 2.

A bill will be introduced in Parliament at the next session, which begins in October, to enable the Board of Trade to "undertake at a premium such portion of the insurance of the steamer as cannot be accommodated by the market in an ordinary manner and at reasonable rates."

Though the Cunard line jealously guards the secret of the dimensions and specifications of the new vessel enough has leaked out to prove that the ship will be the most remarkable afloat. It will be about 1000 feet in length and the company is in negotiation with the Southern Railway here over the question of enlarging the dry dock accommodation at Southampton. A speed of 29-30 knots, tonnage of at least 60,000, are some of the unofficial forecasts. The figure is even put at 75,000.

The vessel will be built by John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank, at an estimated cost of from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000. The John Brown company built the Aquitania, one of the three giant Cunarders, now in the transatlantic service. No details are available as to the type of engine, though the turbo-electric drive has been unofficially mentioned as probable.

It is expected the vessel will take nearly three years to build. Before it is launched the river Clyde will have to be deepened and the Clyde trustees have already given guarantee that the river will be made suitable for floating the new monster of the seas. Though only one vessel of this type is to be constructed at the moment, the Cunard Company announces that its agreement with the Government covers a "second steamer, which it is hoped may follow immediately on the one now projected."

SHIP MERGER IN U. S. SEEKS TRADE POWER

Roosevelt Line Takes Over International Mercantile Marine

MAY SEPARATE ALL ITS FOREIGN UNITS

Pennsylvania and B. & O. Railroads Reported Power Behind Amalgamation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The amalgamation of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the Roosevelt Steamship Company, forming what appears to be the largest American shipping concern, has just become known. Behind this merger are believed to be powerful commercial and financial interests, including the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The new organization is expected to be in a position to furnish powerful competition to foreign shipping lines.

This became known when a high official of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, a privately held American company, admitted Aug. 2 that his line had acquired a controlling interest in the International Mercantile Marine. The Roosevelt line at present operates a fleet of 250,000 tons in three services—one to Australia, one to India and one to China, the Philippines and Hawaii. The International Mercantile Marine Company controls fleets with a total tonnage of 427,000 tons, divided among five lines.

The reorganization of the International is said to mean the separation of foreign and American steamship interests brought together in the amalgamation engineered by the late J. P. Morgan. It is understood that the foreign lines of the International are to be sold if a good price can be obtained for them, although the market at present is not considered favorable.

Kermit Roosevelt heads the company that bears his name. He will become a vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Basil Harris and John M. Franklin, vice-president of the Roosevelt Line also will be vice-presidents of the reorganized International, while P. A. S. Franklin will remain president.

The operating statement of the International for 1929 shows a net profit of $2,423,530 after depreciation, interest and other charges were deducted. Total assets were listed at $78,047,222. It is reported that among the influential factors financing the acquisition was Vincent Astor, who recently became a member of the board of the Roosevelt company.

The five lines operated by the International Mercantile Marine are the Panama Pacific Line, Atlantic Transport, Atlantic Transport, Ltd., Red Star and Leyland Lines. The Panama Pacific and Atlantic Transport are American companies, the former operating three new motor vessels between New York and the Pacific coast. The Atlantic Transport, Ltd., Red Star and Leyland lines are foreign.

It has been reported that the Lloyd Royal Belge Line has shown interest in the Red Star vessels, while Furness-Withy has at various times been said to be anxious to obtain the Atlantic Transport, Ltd., ships. The possibility has been mentioned of bringing the fleet of 38 cargo vessels operated by the Leyland Line under American registry.

Gehlbach Wins Derby; Does 127.1 Miles Per Hour

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—A former army flier, Lee Gehlbach, led 10 contestants in the all-American air derby across the finish line at the Detroit City airport, Aug. 1, averaging 127.1 miles an hour over the 5541-mile course to win an award of $15,000 and $5000 more in "lap" money offered at various control points.

Setting out from Detroit, July 21, Gehlbach, flying for a group of Little Rock, Ark., business men, led the derby contestants on almost every lap from Detroit to New York, sweeping down to Houston, Texas, across to Los Angeles, and back over the mountains and across the middle West to Detroit again.

He used an elapsed time of 43h. 35m. 30s., four hours less than Lowell Bayles, Springfield, Mass., second-place winner. Bayles' time was 47h. 36m. 8s., an average of 116.4 miles an hour.

Third place went to Charles Meyers, Cleveland, who finished with an average of 107.3 miles an hour, for a total elapsed time of 51h. 34m. 31s. Bayles will receive $7000 and Meyers $3000.

Gehlbach led the first arrivals on the final lap from Chicago to Detroit, arriving at 2:44 p. m., making the lap in 1h. 42m. 28s. Bayles, second to arrive, came in at 2:58.

Ten of the 18 contestants who left here 12 days ago completed the race. those finishing back of third place will split an award of $5000 offered by the Detroit Board of Commerce, each drawing $714.29 for remaining in the race until the finish.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE PLANS

LISBON (AP)—The postal administration announced on July 31 that wireless telephone trials with the United States will be carried out shortly. If successful, a service will be established.

RAIL LOSS LAID TO COMPETITION OF MOTORTRUCK

New Haven Official Gives Data in Sound Line Case Hearing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Independent trucking companies have won away approximately $27,000,000 a year in potential freight revenue from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its water lines, according to an estimate made by F. J. Wall, assistant to the vice-president of the New England Steamship Company and the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, during the final day of the third hearing of the Sound Lines cease here Aug. 1. The hearing was held in the State Library Building before John K. Howell, examiner, with whom all briefs must be filed by Oct. 1.

Mr. Wall presented a picture of the trucking competition, which he described as more serious than competition by water route. He submitted as an exhibit a traffic census, taken between 6 p m., July 14, and 6 p. m., July 16.

"During this 48-hour period at Port Chester, N. Y.," Mr. Wall said, "2380 motortrucks passed eastbound and 2493 trucks passed westbound, or a total of 4873 in both directions. This meant an average of slightly more than 100 an hour or 2400 per day. The great majority of these trucks were the heavy duty type used in long-distance trucking.

"If we estimate as low as five tons as the average load for each truck, the 2400 trucks have a capacity of at least 12,000 tons per day between New York and New England, or over 3,600,000 tons per year, as compared with approximately 2,500,000 tons of freight moving between New York City and New England by the railroads and all the water lines."

Mr. Wall also submitted a statement showing the truck registration in Massachusetts and Rhode Island each year from 1915 to 1929, and in Connecticut from 1920 to 1929. (Figures for Connecticut from 1915 to 1920 were unobtainable.) This statement reveals the fact that there were twice as many trucks registered in the three states in 1929 as in 1920, an increase of more than 90,000. Allowing for the same increase in Connecticut for 1929 represents an increase of two states, he pointed out that the total registration for the three states for 1929 represents ana increase of over 160,000 trucks, or about 900 per cent, as compared with 1915.

"As an interesting comparison," Mr. Wall continued, "the New Haven Road owns a total of 24,033 freight cars of all types with a total capacity of 832,543 tons. The 90 trucks operated by the New England Transportation Company are a small factor in motor transportation in southern New England when we consider that there was a total of 180,713 motor trucks registered in 1929 in the three states.

"The New Haven Road last year transported 30,000,000 tons of all kinds of traffic," Mr. Wall said. "The 4,500,000 tons estimated as being transported by the 255 trucking services, therefore, was equal to 15 per cent of the railroad's entire freight traffic. The $27,000,000 in revenue estimated as being lost to motortruck competition is equal to 35 per cent of the $76,000,000 which was the New Haven Railroad's total freight revenue for 1929."

H. W. Dorigan, assistant to the comptroller of the railroad, pictured the effect of increased competition on the water by trucks and buses. He presented financial reports purporting to show that the rate wars and business race of competitors were causing his company's revenues to fall off faster than those of its principal water competitor, the Colonial Navigation Company.

Not only does the Colonial Line show relatively less loss of tonnage and passenger service than the New Haven Road's two boat lines from Providence to New York, Mr. Dorigan testified, but also the New England Transportation Company is showing "red ink" in its net income because of excessive competition from independent truck concerns and interstate passenger buses.

Mexico to Reduce Debt $360,000,000

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Ministry of Finance, supplementing the recent announcement made in New York on the agreement reached with American bankers regarding the Mexican debt, announced July 31 that the total reduction in the direct and railroad debts will amount to 763,000,000 pesos (about $360,000,000). The total of the two debts is now 985,000,000 pesos.

The guarantee on the petroleum receipts will be abolished and the agreement will make it possible to contract new loans at lower rates of interest in order to redeem the bonds.

In the railway settlement the Government will have the right to own 75 per cent of the stock of a new company which will be formed under the Mexican laws. After a transitory period, the debt service will be in charge of the Bank of Mexico.

Geologist Reports Connecticut Lakes 4000 Years Old

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Prof. Ernst Antevs, formerly of the faculty of the Swedish University at Stockholm, who has been making a geological survey of New Hampshire in collaboration with Prof. James W. Goldthwait of the Dartmouth geology department, stated Aug. 1 that he has established that the lakes in the Connecticut Valley have maintained themselves for at least 4000 years.

Professor Antevs has been making a study of the country with a view to learning how long the lakes lingered following the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the ice age. The study has been made with laminated clays in an effort to learn how rapidly the glaciers melted when the ice age drew near its end and the earth began emerging from its ice covering.

He said that the average in New Hampshire was apparently 220 feet a year, but in the vicinity of Hanover the melting process had been much more rapid and the ice retreated at a rate of about 900 feet a year.

EMBARGO LIFTED ON SOVIET PULP; IN EFFECT AUG. 1

(Continued from Page 1)

tions to the collectors of customs that the detained shipment may be permitted to entry.

"It may be stated in this connnection that the Treasury Department intends to enforce strictly the provisions of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, prohibiting entry to any goods, wares, articles or merchandise, mined, produced or manufactured, wholly, or in part, in any foreign country by convict labor."

Testimony presented to Mr. Lowman on Aug. 1 by the Amtorg Corporation and shipping companies was to the effect that convict labor had not been used in producing or loading the pulpwood shipped to this country.

M. S. Makonzub, vice-president of the Amtorg, and Serge Sachs, president of the Am-Derutra Transportation Corporation, testified to personal knowledge that convict labor is not employed in producing pulpwood for America in the Archangel region, and John H. Hinman, vice-president of the International Paper Company, testified as to their contracts for Russian pulpwood drawn up last year and expressed conviction that convict labor was not used. He said that the American mills of the paper company are dependent on foreign pulpwood.

Soviet Paper in Moscow Lays Embargoes to Fear

MOSCOW (AP) — Economic Life, organ of the Soviet supreme economic council, Aug. 2, in an editorial, declares that the present anti-Soviet campaign in the United States is due to fear on the part of American business circles that the Soviets five-year industralization plan and agricultural collectivization scheme will succeed, and that Soviet Russia will become a dangerous competitor of the United States.

The periodical adds that the Soviet industrial system will not be affected by American embargoes on Soviet wood pulp, coal and timber, nor attacks on the Amtorg Trading Corporation, nor the charges of Grover A. Whalen, New York's former police commissioner, Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, or Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York.

Pulp Ships Begin to Unload

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The steamer Ullapool, which has lain idle in the lower harbor here since July 27, because of the embargo on Russian pulpwood, began to unlod her cargo from Archangel. The steamer Llanover, which arrived a few days after the Ullapool, stood by to discharge her cargo of pulpwood, while the Brandanger, at Bangor, began to discharge.

Royal Assent to Naval Treaty Bill Attended by Century-Old Ceremony

LONDON (AP)—With a final flash of color and the mellow formality of century-old parliamentary ceremony, the London Naval Treaty Bill Aug. 1 became an official Act of Parliament and an integral part of the statutes of the British Realm.

Late in the afternoon of Aug. 1, before Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 28, royal assent to the treaty clothed it with the final touch of authority so far as Great Britain is concerned.

The ceremony was enacted in the austere atmosphere of the House of Lords, adjoining the Royal Gallery, where American, French, Italian, Japanese, and British delegations to the famous five-power conferences were called into session by King George one morning last January.

King George was not present. In fact, only six of the Lords besides the five Royal Commissioners, were there.

The Commoners trooped to the bar of the House of Lords when summoned by the "Black Rod," and the strangers' gallery included a few American tourists. These and a few newspaper men witnessed the ancient ritual. This has been effective since Henry VIII decided it was not proper for the monarch in person to give his royal assent to acts of Parliament.

Before the throne chairs, on a special scarlet bench of their own, gravely sat the King's Commissioners in long ermine and scarlet robes and cocked hats. The Lord Chancellor summoned the "Black Rod" and instructed him to call the members of the House of Commons.

When the Speaker of the House, the "Black Rod" and the Commoners had crowded to the bar of the Lords, the Clerk read the Royal Commission from a parchment as big as a newspaper and marked with the imprint of the great seal "by the King signed with his own hand."

Then began the naming of bills for royal assent. As the clerk read the title of each bill he made a deep bow before the Royal Commissioners and the Clerk of Parliament intoned the ancient ritual in Norman French, "Le Roy le veult" (the King wills it), and thus the royal assent was given and each bill became law.

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DRINK DRAWS FEW TO CANADA, LOWMAN SHOWS

Only 3 Per Cent American Visitors Become Liquor Buyers, Says Official

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Good roads, liberal hospitality and beautiful scenery, rather than liquor, draw Americans to Canada, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told a nation-wide radio audience on July 31. Records show that less than three out of every 100 American visitors qualify as liquor buyers, he pointed out.

Nor is Canadian smuggled liquor a great factor in the American liquor problem, in Mr. Lowman's opinion. "A careful estimate," he declared, "places it at not more than 2 per cent of our total drink bill."

Prohibition, however, has greatly increased the work of the border control, Mr. Lowman said, since "the smuggling of liquor leads to the smuggling of other commodities." There is very close coöperation between the Canadian and American customs officers, he added.

Commending President Hoover's proposal to consolidate the border patrols of the Labor Department, the Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service, Mr. Lowman declared, "many wild and misleading stories were circulated as to what might result from such a force. The border was pictured as bristling with warlike equipment. Such, however, is not the plan. The bill now pending in the Senate would move the patrol up to the border and require all persons to enter and leave the country at regular border stations.

The examination of entrants by scattered interior patrols is almost an impossible task, according to Mr. Lowman.

Referring to the embargo he recently ordered placed on convict-handled pulpwood from Soviet Russia, he said: "The new tariff act is designed partly to protect American labor and promote American industry. These aims can only be secured by vigorously enforcing the law and requiring all persons who bring goods into the country that are taxable to pay the full tax due and also by keeping out of the country merchandise that is prohibited, such as convict-made goods, dumped surpluses of other nations and contraband generally."

RUSSIAN TRADE SAID TO DEPEND ON U. S. ATTITUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, is still only 83 per cent of that of the pre-war period.

He cited the record which the Soviet Government has made in the fulfillment of obligations. He stated that the Soviet Union will maintain this in the future. Trade balances last year amounting to $10,000,000 with Germany and $75,000,000 with England are proof of this good faith as well as ability, he said.

"Therefore," he argued, "with everything to gain and nothing to lose, the United States should recognize the mutual advantages of such trade and make it possible."

Want Credit Expansion

"However, the basic conditions for the increase of our purchases in this country are the expansion of credits and the increase in Soviet exports to the United States. The financing of our trade operations in this country is certainly not conducive to development of purchases for the Soviet Union. The American banks as a whole have been backward in the long-term financing of purchases for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union expects credits in such amounts and on such terms as are now being granted by European countries.

"Another important factor in the contraction of credits and financial facilities extended to us here has been undoubtedly a lack of confidence created by the many rumors regarding economic conditions in the Soviet Union and the recent unwarranted attacks on the Amtorg."

Referring to the embargo placed by the United States Government on several shiploads of Russian pulpwood in American ports on the grounds that convict labor was used in its production, Mr. Bogdanov said "there is no question that the very fact that the charges have received wide circulation has had an effect here in creating an unhealthy atmosphere for our work."

Of the Grover Whalen documents and the statements of Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor he said, "It is hardly necessary for me to take up your time to point out the absurdity of the accusations.

"The charges regarding the use of convict labor," he said, "are based on misinformation." Referring to Soviet exports to the United States in general he said they consisted almost entirely of products either not produced here or produced in insufficient quantities or of a variety or quality which cannot be supplied by domestic producers. Instances are of manganese required by the United States steel industry, a small quantity of anthracite, spruce and pulpwood, the latter of which the United States now imports in large quantities from Canada. Other products not produced here which come from Russia include furs, casings and caviar.

Policies Bring Distrust

The other side of the question, the one based on political ideals, the question of whether we should recognize Soviet Russia, was discussed by Paul D. Cravath, New York lawyer, who concluded that the popular distrust, about which Mr. Bogdanov complained, is the fundamental difficulty.

In the main he thinks that the objections enumerated by the State Department are soluble. He believes that Russia, in spite of declarations to the contrary, would give assurances that it would recognize the sanctity of its own international obligations. He doubts the wisdom of requiring the unconditional recognition of the debts of the Kerensky Government and the unconditional restoration or recompensation for private property of Americans seized by the Soviet Government. On these two points he thinks a settlement might be reached.

On the last point, however, the cessation of subversive activities directed by the Soviet Government against United States institutions, Mr. Cravath thinks that the United States faces a troublesome situation. He is inclined to think that technically speaking the statement of the Soviets that they are not now and will not engage in such activities is true.

"I doubt very much," he said, "if the accusations of subversive activities in this country by the Amtorg Trading Company are well grounded.

"On the other hand, it is equally clear that the Communist Party and the Third Internationale have been and are likely to continue to be engaged in active socialistic propaganda in this country, and it is hard to accept the distinction that Soviet spokesmen draw between the Soviet Government and the Third Internationale, inasmuch as the Soviet Government and the Third Internationale are both dominated by the central organization of the Communist Party."

Carl A. Bickel, president of the United Press, world-wide news-gathering agency, although stating that the dispatches which are sent out from Russia are censored and limited by the Soviet Government, said that the dispatches are not censored in secret and that "in the seven years' experience of the United Press no dispatch has ever been altered or changed after it had been passed and filed.

"Statements of facts," he said, "if these can be substantiated, are rarely stricken out, and frequently statements of opinion, though derogatory to the Soviet Union, are passed. Often they are debated and the censor does not always award himself the decision."

Lord Eustace Percy of London, delivering the first of his series of lectures on the freedom of the seas, Aug. 1, stated that "a large part of the misunderstanding of British policy and of the League of Nations in the United States arises from the erroneous belief that the primary function of the League is to settle dangerous disputes and prevent the nations of Europe from flying at each other's throats, and that British policy is constantly governed by a consideration of the action which should be taken by the governments of the British Empire and by the British Navy in the event of war.

"As a matter of fact, the prospect of war is extremely remote to Englishmen. They seldom consider it. They are, in fact, all too prone, as they have always been, to conduct their policy as if war would never occur."

Japan's Attitude Cited

Yusuke Tsurmi, formerly delegate to the Japanese National Assembly, said that Japan had recognized Soviet Russia, without fear of the subversive effects of Soviet propaganda, because "the Japanese at large feel secure in their common sense and devotion to the traditional national life, and the propaganda exerts little influence."

Frederick Lewis Schumann, professor of political science, University of Chicago, predicted that the world-wide activities of the Communist Third Internationale would dwindle to the harmless proportions of a debating society if all the nations of the world would treat the Soviet Government as a body of responsible administrators.

Pursuing the point of view which governed those who framed and secured the ratification of the London Naval Treaty by the United States Senate, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., opened his round table on limitation of armaments with the expression of a desire to avoid the technical aspects of the problem and to proceed from the point of view that limitation of armaments is a by-product of efforts toward peace and justice.

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, British Navy, retired, warmly seconded Admiral Hepburn's announcement of the path to be pursued, and said he believed the differences between the various nations, more particularly the United States and Great Britain, were extraordinarily small, and that they could easily be resolved provided conferences might meet on basic ideals of justice and peace.

Admiral Richmond cautioned against too much "rattling of the olive branch," as the source of national rivalries in armaments. "Armaments are symptoms," he said, "not causes of war spirit and feelings. Politicians are the real causes."

Not Interested in Armaments

Both he and Admiral Hepburn declared that professional naval men are not interested in armaments and their increase, but merely in carrying out the policies laid down by statesmen.

Prof. George R. Blakeslee of Clark University opened the round-table discussion on the far eastern situation with the statement that China's problem is an attempt to achieve, in a few years, a national transformation comparable to that through which Europe passed from the scholastic age to the present.

George E. Sokolsky, editor of the Far Eastern Review, Shanghai, China, summarized the entire problem of China as being that of the pressure of the southward moving desert on more than 100,000,000 people who are experiencing partial or complete famine.

Declaring that Pan-Americanism should be based generally upon legal rather than upon economic, geographical, political or ethical relationships, as is generally supposed, Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan opened his round table Aug. 2. The leader explained that the Latin-American countries insist upon a legal basis for Pan-Americanism as a bulwark against the growing power of the United States and as a protection against the Monroe Doctrine, which, according to United States policy, is for Washington to determine and apply.

HOSIERY EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS AGREE

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement between manufacturers and workers in the full-fashioned hosiery industry was signed Aug. 1, affecting more than 40 manufacturers, mostly in New England and the eastern United States, and some 15,000 workers.

Counsel for the manufacturers said the agreement fixed prices for labor, provided for submission of disputes to arbitration, and set up an employees' unemployment insurance fund to which manufacturers would contribute at the outset and to which both employers and employees would add resources.

COL. WOODCOCK EXPECTS FEWER PETTY ARRESTS

Thinks Drive on Big Violators Will Dry Up the Sources of Supply

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Expectation that the policy of intensive pressure against large-scale liquor law violators will diminish the amount of liquor in circulation and so aid in relieving court congestion over "picayunish, non-commercial cases," was expressed by Col. Amos W W. Woodcock, director of prohibition in the Department of Justice, on Aug. 1, as a three-day series of conferences with field administrators and agents closed.

Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, in the Treasury Department, also ended conferences with his 12 permit supervisors, and stated that the bureau had worked out an organization designed to lessen evasions of alcohol permits without interfering with licensed alcohol uses.

The joint conferences, according to Colonel Woodcock and Dr. Doran, have paved the way for a close coördination of the two agencies charged with the enforcement of prohibition. While the 200 special agents under Colonel Woodcock's direction are ferreting out the conspiracies that result in movements of large quantities of intoxicating liquor, they say, the permit supervisors of Dr. Doran's department will be bearing down upon evaders of the permit rules.

Through this coördinated effort, Colonel Woodcock has intimated, there is a possibility of drying up the sources of illicit liquor to an extent that will prevent the development of many smaller violations and in this way relieve court congestion. It is expected, he declared, that the number of court actions against large scale violators will increase under the "steady pressure" program, but that the final effect will be to lighten the total court burden.

Colonel Woodcock ended his conferences with final instructions to his 12 special agent group heads, who are directly responsible to him and have 200 special agents under their command in searching out and stopping liquor violations at their source. Many of the group heads returned at once to their districts after the meetings, to take up their duties in coöperation with the 12 district administrators.

Dr. Doran declared at the close of his conferences that his program called for a reduction to the minimum of "diversions of lawfully produced liquors" to uses in violation of the prohibition laws.

"We also have a rather difficult task to perform in seeing that the interests and activities of certain legitimate permissive classes, including professional, business and manufacturing groups, are protected," Dr. Doran added.

New Electric Rates Offered in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — New rate schedules which, it is held, would save consumers of electric current here $50,396,000 a year by decreasing the price for each kilowatt hour from 7 cents to 5 cents, and instituting a fixed monthly charge of 60 cents for meter service, were submitted to Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the Public Service Commission, by Matthew S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison Company, and its three affiliated organizations on Aug. 1.

The new rates would reduce the bills of 43 per cent of electric consumers here who use more than 30 kilowatt hours each month, according to the company's analysis of the schedules. Fifty-seven per cent, who use less than 30 kilowatt hours each month, would pay about 23 cents a month more, and users of 30 kilowatt hours a month would find no change in their bills. The four electric companies in the group, which include the Brooklyn Edison Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, and the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, have 1,669,419 consumers, of which 936,870 use less than 30 kilowatt hours a month and 682,549 use more than that amount.

In his letter to Mr. Maltbie, Mr. Sloan said the company was proposing the reduction in price per kilowatt hour, "expressly conditioned upon a fixed charge per meter per month," in order to terminate the "exhausting and wasteful expenditure of time and effort" in prosecuting its suit to prove that present rates yield an inadequate return on the investment in the property.

"This change in the rate structure," Mr. Sloan said, "will bring the City of New York into comparable relation with most of the other cities and municipalities throughout the United States where the lower customer rates are made possible by the fixed monthly charge."

COMMUNIST PLANS FAIL IN FRANCE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The widely advertised Communist plans for demonstration on Aug. 1, in Paris and the industrial regions of France, were a complete failure due to the stringent preventive measures taken by the Government at the direction of Andrew Tardieu, Premier.

The police arrested a number of French Communist leaders the previous night, including the editor of L'Humanité, chief party organ, on technical charges and kept them confined over Aug. 1. Throughout the country 98 arrests were made. Due to the large police and gendarmerie forces the northern industrial cities, where 75,000 workers are striking in protest against the new social insurance law, were quiet throughout the day.

REPUBLICAN YOUTHS ORGANIZE IN BUFFALO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—To inject a new enthusiasm into politics through concerted action of younger Republicans, and to raise political standards, is the purpose of a group of Buffalo young people who have formed a political club which will back the candidacy of Edmund K. Gross for the Assembly.

Mr. Gross is a dry candidate, out against Assemblyman Howard W. Dickey, an avowed wet.

College Girls to Act as Clothes Advisers at Eastern Schools

NEW YORK — Stern Brothers has solved the college outfitting problem by opening a shop for college girls, run by college girls with the approval of the colleges concerned.

Eight girls prominent in Eastern colleges form the personnel of this exceptional shop. These girls have helped select the merchandise for the shop and explain just what kind of clothes are required for each campus occasion.

"Be sure to bring 'clodhopper' campus shoes," says a Wellesley girl, "you have to walk or bicycle a mile to classes." "Bring a formal afternoon dress for Amherst tea dances," advises Mount Holyoke. "If you ride, bring togs for cross country riding and fox hunting," says Sweet Briar. "You'll need lots of informal afternoon frocks for dates," reports co-ed Cornell. "Take flannelette pajamas for sleeping porches," says Smith.

All agree on sports clothes for campus and "débutante" fashions for week-ends. Freshmen and new girls who follow the fashion advice of this peppy crew can rest assured of being smartly outfitted for every event on the college calendar.

The colleges represented in the shop are Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Sweet Briar, Barnard and Cornell. All of the girls in the shop are key girls at their colleges—two were student body presidents, another is a star in dramatics, others are all-round girls, prominent in everything from hockey to history. Some of these girls are returning to college after the shop closes; others graduated this past June.

Featured in the shop are dresses, coats, suits, sweaters, underthings, accessories, room furnishings, luggage —everything that is essential to a successful college outfit.

Immigration Laws Maroon Natives

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (By U. P.)—Thousands of natives of the Virgin Islands are practically marooned on the neighboring Caribbean islands of Santo Domingo, Haiti, Cuba and Curacao because of failure of the United States Congress to act on a petition of the Colonial Council to let down the American immigration bars.

Many natives of the islands left here prior to 1917 when the United States purchased the group from Denmark. These islanders, due to the depressed economic conditions and unemployment in the countries in which they are now residing, desire to return to their homes here.

However, because of their absence from the islands on Jan. 17, 1917, and from then to the present, their status is that of Danish subjects. Because of this these islanders are unable to return here unless they first procure a quota visa as Danish citizens from the United States Consul at their present place of residence. This obviously is quite difficult.

It was to relieve these conditions that the Colonial Council asked Congress to make special provision in the immigration laws in the case of these expatriated Virgin Islanders.

Commerce Bureau Loses Woodlock

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover announced on Aug. 1 the resignation of Thomas F. Woodlock as Interstate Commerce Commissioner and the appointment of Charles D. Mahaffie of Washington as his successor.

Mr. Woodlock resigned of his own volition, it was said at the White House. Mr. Hoover paid tribute to his distinguished work on the commission and expressed regret in accepting the resignation. The new commissioner was director of finance of the commission. He is a native of Kansas and has been with the commission for 20 years.

It is understood that Mr. Woodlock will return to financial writing in New York City, where he lived when appointed to the commission by President Coolidge in 1925. Mr. Woodlock came to this country from England when he was a young man and became a member of the staff of the Wall Street Journal. Later he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a railroad director. Both Mr. Woodlock and Mr. Mahaffie are Democrats.

NEW BOARD TO PAY OLD AGE PENSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Erie County Board of Supervisors has authorized a department in the Bureau of Welfare to look after payment of old age pensions this fall and winter under terms of the new state law.

Financial aid for dependent persons more than 70 years of age is provided under terms of the act.

ALIEN FOOD TAX RISE ASKED IN PORTUGAL

LISBON (AP)—The Central Association of Agriculture appealed Aug. 1 to the Government for higher taxes on foreign food stuffs for the protection of local growers.

The Lisbon Commercial Association opposed the appeal on the ground that cost of living, already high, would become more burdensome to the working classes.

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HOOVER HEADS PLAN TO HELP HOME MAKERS

Will Call Conference to Devise Ways for More House Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A White House conference to devise ways for the people of the United States to build and own better homes will be called by President Hoover, he announced Aug. 1.

The subject of home construction and ownership is close to the heart of Mr. Hoover. He has been a leader in the movement for better homes both as Secretary of Commerce and as president of Better Homes in America.

The conference will be officially known as the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. Heads of 19 well-known national organizations have been asked to serve on a planning committee. Ample funds have been provided from private sources to cover the activities of the conference, the President said. One of the chief questions to be studied is that of credit which has been hard hit during the present depression.

In his announcement of the conference, the President said: "After wide consultation with interested leaders, I have decided to undertake the organization of an adequate investigation and study on a nation-wide scale of the problems presented in home ownership and home building, with the view to the development of a better understanding of the question involved and the hope of inspiring better organization and removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country.

All Phases to be Studied

"The conference will be organized by a planning committee comprised of representatives of the leading national groups interested in this field, under the chairmanship of Secretary Lamont. This planning committee will in turn set up nation-wide subcommittees to determine the facts and to study the different phases of the question.

"The conference will deal with the whole broad question of house construction and home ownership. It will embrace such questions as finance, design, equipment, city planning, transportation, etc.

"One of the important questions is finance. The present depression has given emphasis to the fact that the credit system in home building is not as soundly organized as other branches of credit. Commerce, industry, installment buying, and, to a large extent, farm mortgages, all have more effective financial reservoirs. There have been months during this depression when shortage of capital available for home-building purposes has been so acute that this branch of construction has fallen off greatly, while other forms of credit have been available throughout the depression.

To Lend Mortgage Assistance

"In order to enable the purchase of homes on what amounts to the installment plan it is necessary to place first and, often enough, second mortgages. The building and loan associations have performed a great service in this field, but they cannot without assistance carry the burden.

"First mortgages, carried so largely by the savings banks and insurance companies, have been affected by competition with bonds and other forms of investment. Second mortgages, which are also necessary to many people, have, if we take into account commissions, discounts and other charges, risen in rates in many cities to the equivalent of 20 or 25 per cent per annum, all of which not only stifles home ownership, but has added to the present depression by increasing unemployment in the trades involved.

"The finance question, however, is only one of many. Greater comfort and reduction in cost of construction in many parts of the country through improved design the better layout of residential areas, are all of first importance. The expansion and betterment of homes in its bearing upon comfort, increasing standards of living, and economic and social stability, is of outstanding importance.

"It is not suggested that the result of the conference will be recommendations of legislation, but rather a coördination, stimulation and larger organization of the private agencies. There, however, needs to be a study of the mortgage laws of many States with a view to more intelligent attitude to the home builder.

"The heads of the following associations have been asked to act as initial members of a planning committee for the conference:

"American Civic Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Home Economic Association, American Institute of Architects, Associated General Contractors, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Better Homes in America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Builders' Exchanges, National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Farmers' Union, National Grange, Russell Sage Foundation, Savings Bank Division—American Bankers' Association, United States League of Building and Loan Associations, Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

"Others will be added. John M. Gries, who for several years has been chief of the division of building and housing in the Department of Commerce, will act as executive secretary.

"The date of the conference will be determined by the planning committee. Funds have been provided privately to cover the entire research and other activities of the conference."

27 Nations Answer Briand's Union Note

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Twenty-seven countries have replied to Aristide Briand's memorandum on a proposed European federation, the French Foreign Office has announced. The Swiss only are missing, and their answer is expected in a few days.

M. Briand is now engaged in drafting a second memorandum covering objections, reservations, suggestions and recommendations embraced in replies. The new memorandum is expected to be ready for transmission to various governments within a fortnight, so as to permit careful consideration in preparation for exhaustive debate on the subject at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva early in September.

A wide difference of attitude is manifested in the replies. The Little Entente is, for the most part, receptive. Replies from London, Berlin, and Rome, however, bristle with objections and reservations and alternate proposals. Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal and Austria follow the English reasoning.

Within France the plan is hotly controverted. Raymond Poincaré, formerly Premier, vigorously challenged the plan in a lengthy analysis in L'Illustration which was enthusiastically lauded by Pertinax in Echo de Paris, who warned M. Briand not to do anything that might injure the effectiveness of the Covenant of the League.

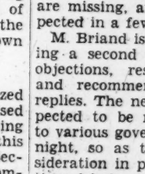
Mail Order House Sales Up $7,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A sales increase of over $7,000,000 during the first seven months of 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was announced by Montgomery Ward & Co. on Aug. 2. "This showing," the announcement said, "in the face of the recently announced discontinuance of the policy of prepaying freight charges reflects the active sales effort of the compny and an upward trend in buying.

"Sales for the first seven months of this year totaled $148,853,726, as compared with $142,615,883 for the corresponding period of 1929, and $110,544,474 for the corresponding period of 1928.

"The initial response to the recent anouncement of drastic price reductions and the privilege of extended time payment accommodations," George B. Everitt, president of the company said, "has been very encouraging and is reflected to some extent in our July figures. Indications are that a healthy stimulation of business may be expected."



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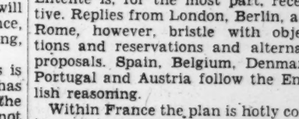

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MORE PROTESTS GREET DRY POLL BY BAR SOCIETY

Iowa Lawyer Says Move Makes Law Harder to Enforce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—The prohibition poll promulgated by the executive committee of the American Bar Association appears to be encountering considerable disfavor in Iowa. Many Des Moines attorneys have evidenced their disapproval of the entire project simply by a decisive "no" vote against it, it is learned, while others have expressed their opposition more fully by writing vigorous protests to those in charge of the poll.

H. M. Havner, former Attorney-General of Iowa, in his letter of protest written to the president of the American Bar Association, said:

"I do not know who is responsible for this action, but personally I feel that this matter should be condemned and frowned upon by the officers of this great association.

"The lawyers of every state who take the oath of office as attorneys and counsel take their oath to support the Constitution of their own state and the Constitution of the United States, and it seems to me that there can be but one object in the taking of this poll, and this is to make more difficult the enforcement of one of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and to cast reflection upon the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

"Whether we agree with that amendment or not, as lawyers we are bound under our oaths to support the Constitution and I think whenever we, either directly or indirectly, attempt to make the enforcement of one of the provisions of the fundamental law of the country more difficult we are violating the oath which we took as attorneys when we were admitted to practice.

"The American Bar Association is a wonderful organization and the best lawyers of the country are members of it, and it appears to me that the organization can ill afford to have its good name brought into any fight which may bring this sort of a criticism upon it. We, as lawyers, are bound above everything else to uphold the law of the land as long as it is the law."

Besides disapproving of the poll in this instance, Mr. Havner declared any such action based on the assumption that the people had not had opportunity to vote on the referendum to be quite unnecessary.

"The people have a referendum submitted to them every two years, when they elect their representatives to Congress," he said, "and if the voters were as desirous for expression in this matter as the propagandists would have us believe, they would have made an issue of it long before this."

Study of Farmer's Needs Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Plans for a study of ways and means by which building and loan associations can assist in improving the condition of the American farmer were announced by the United States Building and Loan League at the final session of its annual convention here on July 31.

The study was authorized by the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee for that purpose. By inculcating among farmers the ideal of the owned home, and by extending to them the benefits of building and loan plans, the league hopes to help farmers to "rehabilitate" themselves, the resolution said.

Plans were also made to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the building and loan plan at the next annual convention, which will be held at Philadelphia in 1931. Philadelphia was chosen because the first building and loan organization was established in the Pennsylvania city of Frankfort 99 years ago, it was said.

The league elected as president R. Holtby Meyers, of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Meyers, who was first vice-president of the league last year, succeeds Ernest A. Hale of Boston.

REAL POET TO TEACH AT ROLLINS COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla. — Arthur Guiterman has accepted an invitation from Rollins College to conduct courses in poetry at the Rollins College winter school next year. He will succeed Jessie B. Rittenhouse, who has conducted similar courses at the college for several years.

Mr. Guiterman was president of the Poetry Society of America in 1925, president of the Authors' League Fellowship and is the author of numerous collections of verse and a well-known contributor to leading American magazines. In 1912 he established and conducted courses in verse writing at New York University.

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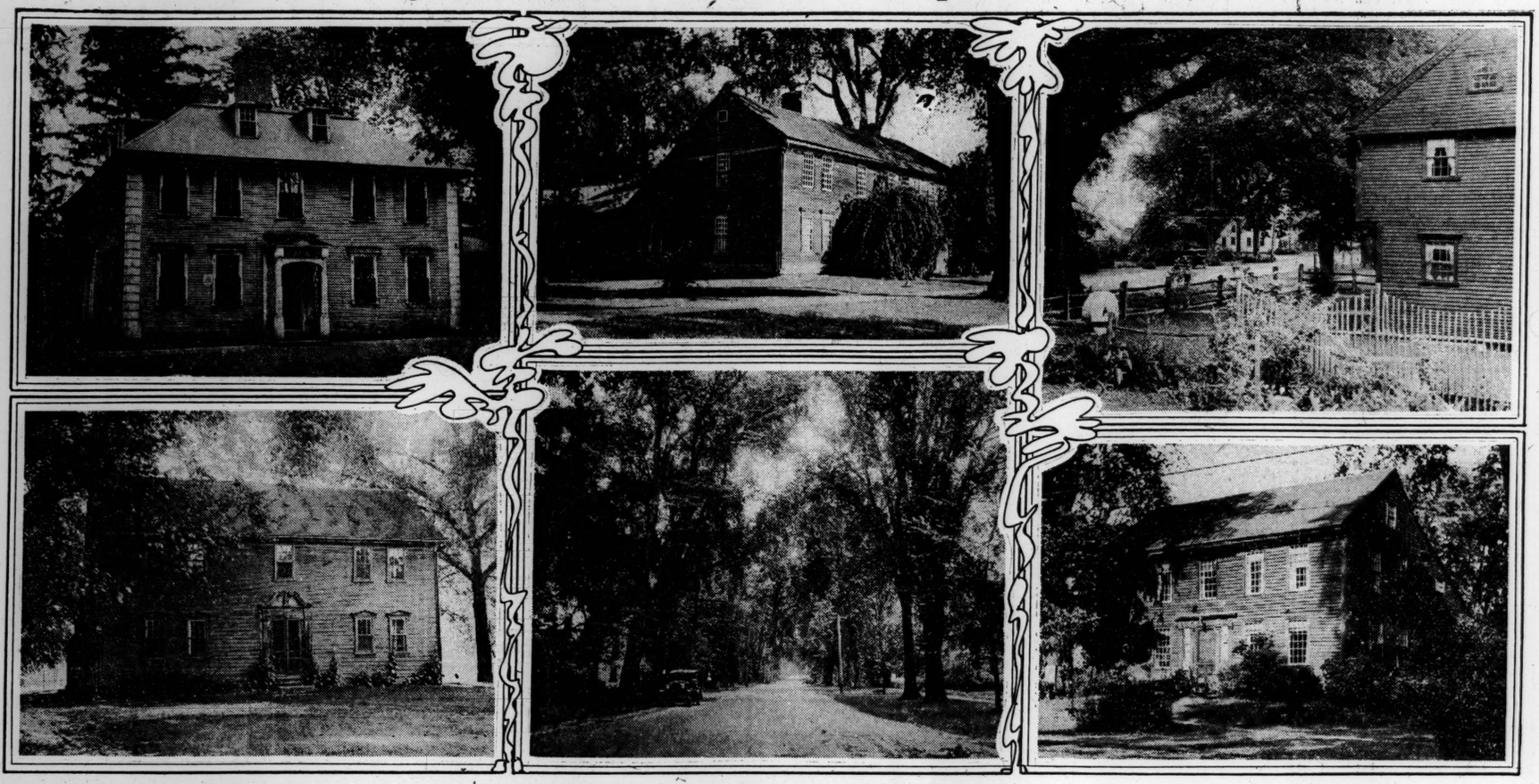

HISTORIC HOMES THAT WILL REVEAL THEIR TREASURES

Lining the Leafy Roadways of the Venerable Town, a Typical Vista of Which Is Seen in the Lower Center Picture of the Group, Are the Fine Old Residences Dating Far Back Before the War of 1812. The Manse, or Willard House (Upper Left), Stands on Meeting House Hill, Around Which the Old Stockade Stood. The Front Part of the House Was Built in 1768, but the Ell Goes Back Before the Famous Massacre of 1704 to 1690. In the Center, Above, Is the Frary House, Probably Built in 1683, That Escaped in Part the Conflagration of the Massacre. It Became a Tavern, Numbering Among Its Guests Benedict Arnold, Who Visited It in 1774. Another Veteran (Upper Right) Shows the Familiar Projection of the Upper Story, Affording the Slot by Which Aim Could Be Taken to Repel Attackers Below. Lower Left Is the Old Williams House, Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful of Its Type in New England. It Was Built in 1686 and Contains Some Remarkable Examples of Paneling and Old Doors. Another Gem of Old New England Is the Bunker-Beaman-Bardwell House, Built About 1722 for Hannah Beaman, the Town's First Schoolmistress, and Now Well Known as a Possession of the Allen Family, Photographs of Whose Members Are Familiar Throughout the Country.

Historic Deerfield Throws Open Colonial Houses to Public View

Treasures of Early New England Days, Guarded in Famous Massachusetts Village, to Be Exhibited as Contribution to Tercentenary Celebrations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEERFIELD, Mass. — After weeks of elaborate planning and preparation this lovely old town is prepared to throw open its celebrated houses and its semi-public treasuries of relics of Indian and early Colonial life to visitors, to continue on view from Aug. 3 to Aug. 9.

Only twice since 1866 has Deerfield done this. It does so now as its share in the observance of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary. Deerfield stands upon a tract purchased from the Pocumtuck Indians in 1666. It was founded as a town in 1673. It has contributed to the life of the entire country through the sons and daughters of its early settlers who have gone out to nearly every state in the Union.

The town represents a unified collection of those now fast disappearing aspects which serve to perpetuate the charm and beauty of life in early New England. Few villages in the United States retain as much of their early flavor as Deerfield does. Under the elms of its mile-long "street" 19 of its 60 houses were built, in whole or in part, before the Revolution. Nearly half of the houses of the town were standing during the war of 1812. A few heard the grim echoes of the historic Deerfield massacre in 1704. Some of the homes are still owned and lived in by lineal descendants of their builders and contain furnishings which were in use in the first years of the eighteenth century or the last years of the seventeenth.

All Old Houses to Open

During the week, then, practically all the old houses of significance in town history will be opened to the public; in 1926 over 4000 visitors passed through the 15 houses placed on view for a single afternoon. a fact which gives some indication of the immense public interest taken in the history of Deerfield and in its present possessions of historic rarity.

During the mornings visitors will be admitted to the so-called Brick Church, a handsome and inspiring example of Christopher Wren design with its domed ceiling, its lofty mahogany pulpit and its beautifuly proportioned old box pews.

Brick Church has, among other choice possessions, a magnificent collection of church silver. The "Village Room" is next door to the church. Memorial Hall, once the Deerfield Academy and now a community-owned treasury of antiquarian items is near by; there is the reproduction of the "Indian House" which withstood the massacre and other centers of interest, besides the private residences, which prove how little the village has changed in 250 years.

Building to Last

The early settlers built for the ages; they built their houses in the new country much after the fashion of their homes in England, with fine panelings, great hewn beams and broad, strong boards for their floors. Perhaps it was because the atmosphere surrounding their new venture in strange country had little of grace or ease that the settlers ornamented their new homes as well as they could, with beautiful doorways, carved and delicately molded, and all turned out, of course, by hand. Nails were made by hand, by the local blacksmith or some handy-man of the family. The houses were built to stand a long time, and their time is not yet up. Old gardens surround them, filled with shrubs 100 years old and more, and damask roses, and old-fashioned flowers which "have always been there," so the Deerfield people say, and yet are the flowers people of today love.

There is an old saying whose origin is lost if, indeed, it ever was worth the remembering, which goes in part, "Deerfield for pride." And no saying could be more redolent of the true flavor of a place than this. Deerfield has always been proud, in a gentle, well-bred way, of its history, its ability to survive, its intrinsic beauty, the works its townsmen and townswomen have done and are still doing, and of the sons and daughters it has sent through the country. Nor is it less proud of its homes.

Historic Houses

The Barnard house, whose precise date is unknown though it probably was standing in 1704, is now the home of Edith Barnard Delano, the widely known writer; it contains many of the original furnishings of its first occupants. The Keith house, standing back of its picket fence, was built about 1718 by Capt. Timothy Childs. Harrow house, the home of Miss Margaret Whiting, originator with Miss Ellen Miller of the famous Society of Blue and White Needlework, contains especially fine woodwork, notably its mantels, and fine furniture. Nims house is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hackley now, and has been in the Nims family over 200 years.

The north part of Frary house may have been built by Samuel Frary as early as 1683. It is the only house now standing, except the red-painted ell of the Manse, that was inside the large stockade and escaped in part the massacre conflagration in 1704. The house was restored by Miss C. Alice Baker and is now the property of Miss Emma L. Coleman of Boston. Only the south end of the house will be opened to visitors, but this end contains the beautiful ballroom with its recessed windows, its settle under the wall and the little musicians' gallery.

The Manse, so-called because for many years it was the home of Dr. Willa, one of the founders of Unitarianism, was built in 1768 by Joseph Barnard; he spent 13 years selecting the lumber for it that there might not be one knot in all the woodwork. The house is now the property of Deerfield Academy and is filled with items of beauty and interest.

Sheldon house, Allen, Cochran, Stebbins, Hinsdale, the Little Brown house and John Williams houses, and the Sheldon homestead will all be on view; each house contains far more of interest than could possibly be tabulated; not the least part of their interest lies in the names of their builders which are the names that decorate the pages of Deerfield history in its relation to the building of the nation.

MILLIONS WILLED TO CHARITY BY WENDEL ESTATE

Fortune Founded Through Fur Trading During 19th Century

NEW YORK (AP)—A fortune in real estate estimated at upward of $100,000,000, which three generations of Wendels have amassed, is to go to charity. The will of Mrs. Rebecca Wendel Swope, filed Aug. 1, provides for that disposition of the Wendel holdings after her sister, Miss Ella, passes on.

The Wendel family for years has been an enigma to the rest of New York. Living in an old brownstone mansion on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, they lived in utmost simplicity and refused to sell real estate holdings. The fortune was founded in the nineteenth century by John Wendel, a fur trader. Today Miss Ella, the last of the Wendel family, lives behind closed shutters. She goes out, so far as is known, only to exercise her chunky poodle dog in the yard behind the house, known as the "Million Dollar Dog Run" because of the value of the property and the fact that it is used for no other purpose.

The will divides the estate into 200 shares. Among the charities that will receive 35 shares each are the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and four New York institutions including the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions. The bequest to the foreign missions is to be held in trust for the maintenance of the Nanking Theological Seminary at Nanking, China.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness will receive five shares each; the Northfield schools, Northfield, Mass., three shares, and the National Kindergarten Association, two shares.

Other outright bequests included $10,000 to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1701 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and $30,000 to Drew Theological Seminary, with the remainder interest in a special trust of $100,000.

An odd feature of the will was a separate fund of $10,000 set aside in a life trust for her sister, Ella Wendel, with instructions to executors that she should be paid the income.

G. H. DORAN RESIGNS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George H. Doran, publisher, has resigned as vice-president of Doubleday, Doran & Co. and will become associated with the William Randolph Hearst organization, according to announcement made here on July 30. It was said that Russell Doubleday would succeed Mr. Doran

CROP SURPLUS OUTLET PUT UP TO GOVERNMENT

Virginia Institute Speaker Says Tariff Costs Farmer Money

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—The American farmer should be assisted in marketing abroad the crops in which he has a surplus, Dr. Clyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania told the concluding session of the Institute of Rural Affairs at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

He criticized the self-sufficiency program in which the American farmer is urged to grow only enough food to feed this country. The American farmer, he said, is capable of competing on equal terms in foreign markets and should be assisted by the Government. To do this the Government should aid in finding markets abroad for crop surpluses and should do everything in its power to develop better foreign relations and good will abroad.

In this connection he mentioned that industrialists who at present are marketing their products on equal terms with world competition are changing their attitude toward the tariff.

The economics section, Dr. King said, developed three major topics: that the Government should not go into business of fixing prices for agricultural commodities, although it has a hand in fixing prices in all other businesses; that cooperative organizations are necessary to solve farm problems and that the Federal Farm Board is a powerful agent for fostering cooperative associations; and, finally, the big job before the farmer is that of marketing.

In summing up the standards of living section Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of North Carolina State College, pointed out that farming is divided into three main divisions: production of plants and animal; income or economic aspect; mode of life. He showed that these three phases had been developed at the Institute of Rural Affairs through technical demonstrations, economic discussions, and standards of living considerations.

Hands that have held back the farmer in an effort to "help" him were assailed Aug. 1 by Dr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics at Harvard University. The protective tariff particularly was attacked.

"It makes the farmer pay more for goods and thus wipes out what little it might do for agricultural products," he said. He criticized a report of the American Bar Association which termed the Agricultural Marketing Act an attempt to "raise the price of broad to 90 per cent of the people in order that 10 per cent may have a larger profit in producing it." The American Bar Association, he continued, would picture the Treasury as a "national soup kitchen."

"A large part of the public," he said, "has come to understand that tariffs are soup, subsidies granted for the benefit of particular industries to which the rest of us contribute. The farmers in the last eight years have begun to understand that their particular ladle is a sort of strainer and very little soup comes out with it."

He warned against expecting "too much" from the tariff's flexible provision.

PRINCESS STUDIES MUSIC

GLAMIS, Scot. (AP)—Princess Elizabeth is taking music lessons in Glamis Castle. She practices on the same piano that her mother, the Duchess of York, used when a little girl. When the princess returns to London in the fall she intends to play to the Queen.

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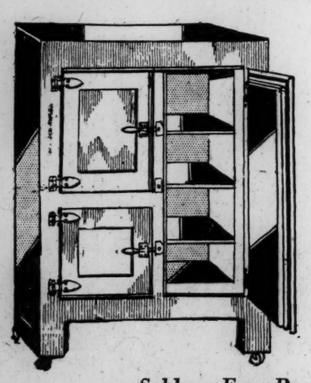
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Pictures on Glass

By FRANK RUTTER

London

INTEREST in old pictures on glass has been growing steadily of recent years, and something like a climax was reached this summer, when three exhibitions of them were opened in London within a few weeks of each other. Messrs Blairman of King Street and Mr. Loewenthal of St. James's Street have each been showing a number of fine example from their collections, and now Messrs. Gill and Reigate have placed a remarkable selection on view in their galleries in George Street, Hanover Square.

This exhibition, which includes a number of Chinese and European paintings on glass and of English "transfer" glass pictures drawn from the private collections of Sir Arthur du Cros, Sir Robert Hadfield, S. Winkworth Esq. and L. Loewenthal Esq. has been arranged in aid of the Middlesex Hospital. There are eight or ten varieties of glass pictures all told, but only three of these have any real artistic value. This exhibition contains picked specimens of all three kinds.

Chinese paintings on glass are the oldest and finest of all. In this type, the paint is applied to the glass itself, and the whole process of making a picture has to be reversed—the high lights, for instance, must be put on before anything else. Though one authority holds that the Chinese practiced the art as early as the sixteenth century, most others consider that it was not until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries that it flourished in China. It was popular also in Europe, particularly in Spain, Italy, France and Switzerland. The French specimens, among the European, show the finest craftsmanship and the highest degree of artistry.

Chinese Excel

But no European product in this genre comes up to the best of the Chinese. The method calls for the utmost skill in draftsmanship, the skill that can render detail meticulously yet without giving any impression of disorder or overcrowding. And in this the Chinese artists have always excelled. Their superb sense of design and exquisite taste in color combination had full scope also.

A beautiful pair of still life paintings, one of game and the other of fish, were particularly remarked in the exhibition. Both exhibited the qualities specified above in a high degree. Two portraits of Chinese ladies, a painting of a Mandarin and his family in full ceremonial dress and a curious and rare specimen of landscape painting on double glasses —which method serves to bring out the perspective very strongly—were other beautiful items in the Chinese section.

Some half-dozen French specimens —one a pair after Watteau—and a superb English example, a copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Snake in the Grass," were the most interesting exhibits on the European side.

The second variety of glass pictures are those done by the Chinese on the back of mirror glass, the pigment being part and parcel of the silvering of the mirror. Several specimens are on exhibition, one of the rarest and most curious being that in which is depicted a European King and Queen —thought to be Louis XIV and his consort—in a Chinese setting. This painting, remarkable as regards drawing, composition and craftsmanship, dates, probably, from the period when the first missionaries were beginning to bring China into touch with the West. Another rare specimen is a landscape showing a volcano, lakeside and boats, which is painted on gold mirror glass.

The English "Transfers"

The third category of glass pictures are the English "Transfers." These are widely popular and much sought after at present, when their richly decorative qualities have come to be genuinely appreciated.

The making of glass transfer pictures became general during the eighteenth century, when color prints were so highly thought of. It is not, strictly speaking, an art, but rather a craft calling for great skill in handling and good taste in choice of subject and coloring. The method is comparatively simple. A mezzotint or engraving in monotone was affixed face downward to a sheet of glass by a mixture of Venice turpentine and spirit of turpentine. The greatest care had to be exercised in order to make the print lie perfectly smoothly on the glass, to obviate air bubbles, specks of dust, etc. When this had been achieved the whole thing was soaked in water and the pulp of the paper removed so that only the imprint was left in the turpentine. It had then the appearance of being incorporated in the glass. The next step was to color this imprint from the back, again reversing the usual procedure, since the finished painting would be seen eventually from the front.

The effect of this ingenious method of picture-making is extremely decorative. Even the crudest examples contrive to charm on account of the beautiful dark liquid tone the process gives. They are fragile possessions, however, as all the genuine old ones were done on the old thin "crown" glass of the period, and they are becoming increasingly rare on account of their easy destructibility.

Among those on view at Messrs. Gill & Reigate's Galleries were a fine pair of ovals of King William III and Queen Anne, after Kneller, in the original old carved frames, very early examples and of fine workmanship; a view of "The Square, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.," an almost unique specimen of black and white in this genre; a beautiful pair after Gainsborough, and some attractive transfers after Sir Joshua Reynolds, Vandyke, Lancret, Henry Morland, Allan Ramsay, F. Cotes, Chardin and several less known, as well as some anonymous artists.

Sir Arthur Pinero's Plays and Players

Sir Arthur Pinero's Plays and Players. By Hamilton Fyfe. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

Once the present writer heard Sir Arthur Pinero describe himself as "an ordinary dramatist." If this is so he is one with an extraordinary knowledge of his craft, amazingly keen insight and sufficient foresight to see the way things are moving. This enabled him to build the bridge between the old order and the new. Ibsen had appeared on the northern horizon and Pinero at once saw that the rays from this seemingly cold northern sun would soon spread over Europe and eventually the whole world.

Catching these rays, he at once proceeded to reflect the light, and his early serious plays prepared theatergoers to give the new drama a warm welcome; if at first in the sinister, later in the truer sense. The leading artists of one age are seldom the conscious pioneers of the next, but Pinero apparently was so, and it is as such that Hamilton Fyfe has written this astute summary, covering the whole ground.

Pinero's work may be said to have begun in 1871 when he figured at the old Lyceum Theater as a successful reformer in the matter of programs; but his great reforms were behind the scenes. He began as an actor with Sir Henry Irving, but soon turned dramatist, starting with some capital farces, and leading up to serious dramas undoubtedly great in their way.

In a general summing up of Pinero's work, the author says: "Sir Arthur's usual way is to elaborate his characters just enough for the purpose of the play . . . he gives his characters only just enough individuality . . . to serve the end of his dramatic scheme. They are so cleverly presented that they leave the impression of real characters, but they are as a rule, not more than half characters. . . . He plays with characters as he plays with chess men, moving them here and there wherever he sees the opportunity for an effective combination. The combinations he makes are immensely effective, but they cannot in the nature of things produce upon the spectator who looks closely into them, the effect of an unconstrained sincerity."

This otherwise astute criticism is not entirely just. Pinero is a sincere dramatist, who realizes that his first duty is to the drama, for which, in a sense, it is not necessary to depict all characters in the round. Drama is a bas-relief.

Again, in discussing Pinero's impersonality, the author concludes that "Pinero has no particular point of view" and "his plays must be judged each on its own merits, not as a body of work expressing a considered and consistent criticism of life." In short, Arthur Wing Pinero is as impersonal as William Shakespeare, and, in a technical sense, both are "ordinary" dramatists. Some good stage aphorisms figure amidst the admirable criticisms in the book. "Destiny is, in short, nothing but character." "Most plays end before the authors have done with them." "Fine writing is the dramatist's worst enemy." "It is only an ill-conceived ending that can be altered."

C. F. A.

"A SLEEPING WOMAN"

Painting by Henri Matisse, Lent by Mme. Duthuit to the Recent Exhibition of French Art at Bristol, England.

Prints by Auguste Lepère

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

A SUPERB collection of prints by Auguste Lepère, perhaps the greatest French etcher of the nineteenth century, if not the greatest etcher of his time, is being shown at the Art Institute until the fifteenth of August. Those who are fortunate enough to see it and study it will be well repaid. His prints appeal to the most exacting collector as well as to those who have not had the opportunity to learn anything about etchings. They need no explanation and no apology. There is no excuse for failing to grasp the artist's idea, or misunderstanding it, though as one studies his prints the meaning of them seems constantly to deepen. There are several beautifully executed wood engravings, some lithographs and some colored woodcuts, all of more than usual merit, but it is the etchings which give the most lasting satisfaction. Printed all in soft blacks, they nevertheless give the feeling of warm or cold, color or lack of it, varying with the mood of the print. There are about a hundred in all.

The Art Concealed

Where does the charm of these prints lie? Of extraordinary technical versatility, ranging from richest contrasts to subtly hinted indication, the means is always subordinated to the end, and one is not tired by mere technical proficiency and clever tricks. His trees live, and he loves them. The way the branches lift the huge foliage masses high in air, the light flutter of leaves, the heavy weight of shadows, the feeling of air enveloping everything so definitely as to be almost tangible, all serve to open our eyes to phenomena of nature of which perhaps we have been too little aware. He makes one feel the life in everything, even in his representations of the earth's surface. Like Turner, he understood its geology and how it developed, but unlike him he had no pride of superior wisdom, evidently becoming more simple and direct the greater his knowledge grew.

In "Port of La Meule" he portrays mighty crags very simply against a clean-cut horizon, though even here the restful shadows in the foreground emphasize the sunny stretches which loose their bleakness. As a rule, however, he prefers gently sloping meadows, worn down to peaceful contours by the passage of ages, with delicate tree forms, more subtle than Corot's, waving against the sky, and a tiny stream often curving slowly through the foreground.

Human Scale

There are always human figures, and their presence seems inevitable and necessary. They express one of the subjects of universal interest to humanity—man's adjustment to his surroundings—and therefore the figures really "belong" and do not seem like mere accents, casually introduced. Furthermore, and this endears him to me, he is so essentially unaffected by the crasser forms of the modern idiom that his figures are not forever fighting nature, nor always struggling bitterly and with futility. They fit naturally and unconsciously into their surroundings so easily that we derive added pleasure and a sense of restfulness from them.

One never has a sense of beholding the universe ransacked in looking at the etchings of Lepère, nor is one conscious of overdramatization. There is a mood pervading every subject that is somehow connected with the time of day, the season of the year and the temper of the weather, and makes itself felt indirectly in a truly stirring way.

The much-admired print of "The Apple Market"—where the apple boats huddled blackly against the near bank of the Seine are merely a foreground for the misty bulk of Notre Dame behind its rampart of houses—is all held and bound together by the darting rays of the sun radiating from a dazzling point above the cathedral that is almost too bright to look at and yet is only white paper after all. The color of a great city with its terrific contrasts is felt in every atom of the composition. Turning then to another print, a low-lying Dutch farmhouse behind straggling poplar trees, we see the sun again is shining directly at us—this time completely visible—between the slender tree trunks. It is no less true and convincing, but the note is entirely different and the mood as far removed from Paris as could possibly be imagined.

Of Amiens

Three prints done at Amiens are among the most interesting. One cannot think of Amiens apart from its glorious cathedral, and it is present in all three, but with varying degrees of insistance. There is the striking print where the façade grandly fills the entire space, with whirling, struggling masses of people in the foreground, one of the few representations of strife and confusion. Then there is one called "Old Houses at Amiens," a picturesque huddle of quaint roofs and chimneys, behind which in the distance the great cathedral rises serenely. The other, "The Borders of the Somme at Amiens," shows us a row of dark houses along a river bank, a boat, some nodding poplars, and finally, dim in the distance, and almost unobserved, the clear light silhouette of the cathedral again.

Lepère loves great churches, but he loves little huts and cottages, too, and the children playing around them. Wisely enough he never particularizes too much, either in cottages or children. The general idea is too valuable for him to allow us to dissipate it by idle wonderings about unimportant details. He seems to prefer the country, for here one has a chance to observe nature "at home"—the movement of clouds, the sway of branches, the patterns of shadows, the depth of the water, the height of the sky, the sweep of the plain. Always dramatic, never theatrical, technically above praise, and absolutely sincere, Lepère has set a standard which only one with high ideals and equal sincerity can follow.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — "One Family," the eagerly anticipated patriotic film now showing at the Palace Theater, is disappointing. Though admirable in purpose and conception, it falls short in technical accomplishment, and the excellent main idea is not carried as far as such a good story might be.

Christmas is approaching, and a small boy on his way to school stops to gaze in a shop window where Christmas puddings are on view, with some reference to the King's in particular. As a result of this delay and the subsequent rush, the boy reaches school late and falls asleep at his desk instead of paying attention to a geographical lesson concerned chiefly with the British Commonwealth of Nations. The boy dreams that he is invited to Buckingham Palace to view the preparations for the King's Christmas pudding, not only those in the kitchen, but also those in different parts of the Empire where the ingredients are collected. First he goes down a coal mine, where he and the audience see all the processes of coal getting, from the time it is hewn from the pit till it is tipped into the King's coal scuttle to play its part in making the King's pudding. Then we go farther afield, to the Antipodes and other colonies nearer home, including a view of Canada's great wheat pool at Winnipeg, where the various ingredients are collected—though one wonders if the King or anyone else in London need go as far as the Irish Free State for fresh eggs!

Chief interest centers in the scenes in Buckingham Palace "shot" on the spot. Splendid photographs are shown of the gorgeous staterooms, grand staircases and corridors, and gigantic kitchen; but perhaps the most interesting of all are the works of art in the royal collection.

The boy is accompanied on his travels by a friendly policeman, encountered on his way to school, transmogrified by the dream into an august palace official, and played with great pomposity and condescension by Sam Livesey. The group of nations is represented by stately dames, who do nothing in particular quite gracefully, and whose names include those famous folk in society and on the stage—among the latter being Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Lady Keeble, better known as Lillah McCarthy. The boy is played by Douglas Beaumont, and the film is directed with some skill but not sufficient imagination by Walter Creighton.

It is preceded by an acted prologue showing the exterior of Buckingham Palace, with soldiers, sentries and the band playing before the royal windows; but the interior scenes are more interesting. Indeed, the photography is excellent throughout, but the synchronization is poor, not sufficiently identifying the speakers. However, the film should prove a great holiday attraction both within and perhaps without the Empire.

C. F. A.

Early American Prints, by Carl W. Depperd; (New York: Century. $4) discovers the practice of print-making in the very first years of settlement by the American colonists. "Engraved upon our early plates are crudity and virility." Peter Pelham was the first outstanding exponent of the mezzotint. Of the revolutionary period, "Boston Massacre," by Paul Revere, is the important print. The author considers Revere's service to the nation in the publication of this print much more important than his midnight ride. "The Golden Age of American Engraving" was synchronous with the active period of expansion in the first half of the nineteenth century. There were depicted scenes of battle, natural resources, scenic wondrs, rivers, cities, political leaders. Print-making soon became an industry. There are lists of artists and their important works. There is a description of the various processes of print-making. There is a chapter on American caricature. The text is generously illustrated.

Modernists in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

MORE than 30 years ago a group of young Munich artists founded the famous Secession, and since then have held their annual exhibitions in the Glaspalast. The ultra-modern members of the New Secession, who for several years have given their shows in a large tent, have now found shelter here, together with the Munich Artists Group, and the very latest society of the Jury-free. The varied collection in this immense Bavarian Crystal Palace is representative of modern German art impulses.

One room is devoted to the works of Hugo von Habermann, one of the founders of the Secession, who passed away a few months ago. Among a number of conventional canvases we find a small undraped figure that is a fitting memorial of the erstwhile revolutionary who had outlived his age.

Anton Faistauer

In the nine examples of Anton Faistauer's later period, some with Italian subjects, there is little of the glowing red he loved so well and which is known by the name of this artist who passed on in May.

One of the best painters of the Secession is Willem Stocké of Düsseldorf who exhibits personality and feeling in his portrait of "Fräulein S. L.," where he skillfully plays with the fine yellow shades of arms and face and the gray-black nuances of the dress.

Another Secessionist is the well-known Munich artist, Karl Schwalbach. In "Women at the Well" he recaptures his mastery of composition and fine sense of color and, in the warm golden tones of the undraped figure, we can see once more that Duccio-like tinge of green we always associate with his work. Against the deep blues and silvered greens of this picture's Italian landscape he has placed another woman, clad in luminous white and yellow, and has cleverly introduced a note of red into the brown of her earthen pitcher.

Käthe Kollwitz of Berlin has more than 40 drawings, lithographs, and engravings with such titles as "The Whip of Hunger," "The Widow," and "The Song of Revolution." Ludwig Dettman shows drawings of conditions in Russia, Poland and France.

Hugo Lederer

A distinguished sculptural exhibit in the old Secession is Hugo Lederer's enormous plaster model of a bear, and the huge bronze head intended for his statue of the "Bowman" in Charlottenburg.

A room in the New Secession has been given to Emil Nolde, one of the leaders of the revolutionary Dresden group, who once promised to become a great painter, but whose latest efforts are brutal in color, technique, and composition.

Karl Meissenbach, with a temperamental and sure technique, combined with certain feeling for color, shows himself worthy to be ranked with the great French impressionists. His "Landscape" is a pastoral, composed of the many variations in the green scale of trees and meadows. The mellowed hues of an old spinet echo through the quiet charm and sensitiveness of the "Still-life," showing the warm red-browns of a wooden peasant chest, such as one finds in every Bavarian cottage, the gray-greens of an earthenware jug, and the dusky red and purple of carnations and crimson tulips darkening to black.

Martin Lauterburg

Martin Lauterburg's "Geranium" offers a brilliant scarlet note against the red and yellow tones of an almost black background. There is a fine feeling for color and composition in Julius Hess's portrait of "Marga," the brown-yellow of the young girl's face, the blue of her jacket, and the cool gray-blue background, are restful. His mastery of quiet color is also evident in the gray shades of the red dress and blue apron of his "Sewing Girl."

Albert Burkart in "Children at the Door" shows strength and discernment, and cleverly completes his green and blue harmony with a subtle accent of Indian red.

The large collection of satirical drawings by Olaf Gulbransson, caricaturist of "Simplicissimus" fame, and Max Josef Feldbauer's lithographs of military scenes, horses and dogs, attract much attention.

A model of Bernhard Blecker's colossal "Horse-leader" dominates the large central hall.

This exhibition, providing opportunity to compare the varied methods of Munich, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Augsburg and Dresden, continues until October.

Proposing a People's Theater

By J. T. GREIN

London

BERLIN has its Volkstheater—a gigantic enterprise in a palatial building, with a membership of thousands. Paris has its House of the People. In Belgium and Holland the people can enjoy an operetta or a play for a few pence. Should London lag behind? True, it has the glorious Old Vic devoted to the classics and anon Sadlers Wells is to become a western branch of that institution; at King's Cross, in a hall, valiant amateurs, now and again interspersed with processionals, give well-attended performances for the workmen and their folk.

But London has not in its center a theater where, for a minimum of outlay, the small-pursed people can enjoy a good modern play adequately performed. At intervals a spasmodic effort has been made in this direction, but it led to naught, because there was no real basis, no definite policy, above all, not the necessary sinews to carry on.

The egg of Columbus had to be discovered to build, as it were, out of nothing an institution that should prove vital. It came to me in a dream. As soon as I had marshaled my thoughts, I went to Miss Nancy Price, as great an enthusiast as she is an actress, to test the plan and, if possible, to enlist her support. In Berlin I had gathered the necessary practical knowledge. I had seen the Volkstheater at work; I paid 10 marks for a seat, while my neighbors, duly initiated, had paid a tenth of that price; I enjoyed a magnificent performance of a Russian play.

I inquired how it was all done. The reply was simple. The theater is entirely of the people, for the people; strangers are welcome if they pay comparatively high prices; they are not to be encouraged, for the league has so many members that they can only find room by ballot. These members pay a few marks per annum entitling them to a number of performances. First come, first served. The rest must ballot; today you may be in the stalls, tomorrow in the gallery. Democracy prevails with a vengeance. Today the Volkstheater has a gorgeous house, seating more than 2000 people; a fine company engaged for a period; its own workshops; its own dressmakers—in fact, a complete theatrical arsenal.

London cannot, for a long time, hope to achieve anything like the Volkstheater. It will be necessary to begin at the bottom in the hope that good work will attract a regular patronage. How do we expect to find the wherewithal, the pecuniary basis that is the mother of steadfast progress? I think, and Miss Price agrees with me, that we have found it in an appeal for a modest half-crown entitling to membership of the People's Theater League. We are going to broadcast a circular begging for half-a-crown—or more, if you will—to enlist you as a member. And what are we going to give for it? A series of excellent performances of modern plays which members may witness for one shilling and sixpence, whilst the outsiders will have to pay two shillings and sixpence, plus tax.

If the response to our appeal only brings us 3000 half-crowns, the undertaking is pretty safe for some months to come. With £375 in hand, we shall have a spacious theater-hall in the West End (we have got the place and the option); we shall be able to say to actors of repute—Here is your chance: we offer you a living wage—no one less than £5 a week, no one more—at first for a month certain; anon, if we succeed, an engagement of at least three months. We have sounded the ground. The response of the profession rushes upon us in battalions.

We have carefully calculated our budget. We are not going to waste much money on scenery or costumes; perhaps we shall act in curtains. It is the spoken word and the personalities that will carry our enterprise. We need no trappings. If the theater of 700 seats is nearly full we shall, at 1s. 6d. a seat, be able to make both ends meet and to carry on. And that does not include the outsiders who have to pay 2s. 6d. a seat.

Is it conceivable that a theater in the West End of London will not be full to overflowing at our figure? Why, even the motion picture cannot beat us; for we give actuality for the same money at which they sell "facsimile art" at a low-priced cinema.

As for the plays—their name is legion. We rely on the good will and coöperation of living authors who have made their names and will lend their works for the enlightenment of the classes and the masses. In due course we shall appeal to the newcomers of talent to let us break the ice for them. Our motto will be "The true standard of quality." With that on our pennant, in our work and in our ambitions, may we not hope that the People's Theater will come to London to stay?

Hasenclever's Napoleon Portrait

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

PUNCTURING myths about the lives of great men has become a popular pastime among authors in recent years, and by taking a fancy to the sport the theatrical and reading public is coming in for a substantial share of the amusement. In the main, the process of deflation consists in reducing figures of heroic size to human stature, but not infrequently "humanizing" demolishes them entirely. Of course, the higher the pedestals heroes stand on, the harder the fall to the ground, and by the time a new German satirical comedy finishes with Napoleon, he has fared worse than he did in Shaw's "A Man of Destiny."

Walter Hasenclever's "Napoleon Greift Ein," or "Napoleon Takes a Hand," reduces Napoleon's eminence to a molecule by bringing him back to mortality in this year of 1930 and giving him a chance to contribute his peculiar genius toward solving some of the problems that perplex the world today. The grand marshal comes to grief wherever he gives counsel or takes action himself. The author sends Napoleon back to the museum of wax figures from which he started out on his mission of untangling the affairs of the modern world, mild as a lamb, and subdued by his experiences with the twentieth-century tactics of social and political intercourse.

One could hardly expect a heroic figure like Napoleon to receive much mercy at the hands of Walter Hasenclever. Hasenclever's recent plays bristle with social, political and religious satire. Because there seems to be no element of German citizenry whose pet institutions and prejudices are beyond Hasenclever's reproach, many of the young dramatist's plays never get past the censorship boards of the majority of German towns.

Hasenclever was one of the most interesting figures of the group of young expressionist-dramatists that flourished in Germany during the post-war period. Strange to say, all the members of this group have changed their ideas of what to say and how to say it, and as if by common assent, have taken to writing their dramatic literature in the form of the satirical comedy. The more famous survivors of this group besides Hasenclever, are Paul Kornfeld, Ernst Toller, Georg Kaiser and Fritz von Unruh.

The American rights for "Napoleon Greift Ein" have been acquired by the Schuberts.

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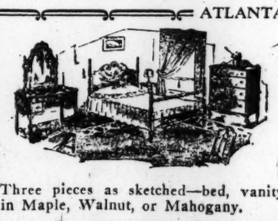
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Music News of the World

Ancient Arabian Music

Music in Ancient Arabia and Spain (La Musica de las Cantigas), by Julian Ribera. Translated by Eleanor Hague and Marion Leffingwell. Stanford University Press. $7.50.

FOR the first time within the memory of this reviewer, there comes to hand a book on ancient music by a writer who attacks his subject from a refreshingly new angle. He frankly states that he is not a musician, which at once challenges the interest, and one learns that this book on "Las Cantigas" came as a by-product of some of the author's investigations into poetry of the Spanish Moors. Thus, through his translators, Mr. Ribera presents to the English-speaking public a vast amount of documented information concerning a period in the development of music which has hitherto been open to the widest sort of conjecture.

"I realized," he says, "that the Moslems of Andalusia invented an exceedingly clever strophic form which was different from the classic Arabic forms. Many of the poems (i. e. songs) spread throughout the Peninsula, North Africa and the Orient. They were also imitated by the Provençal troubadours, the German Minnesinger and other European poets." The author's investigations led him to further study of many Spanish songs, one of which, dating from the period of Harun-al-Rashid (A. D. 786-809) so caught his fancy that he determined to trace if possible the various channels through which music such as this filtered from the Orient to the Occident.

"During the Middle Ages most of the countries of Europe were penetrated by a mysterious phantom unexplained by the scholars," he says. "It was so different from other European art that it has not yet been clearly understood. It was called 'ficta' by the European artists of the time. In the 'Cantigas' this is found without disguises of any kind, and showing all the qualities which have been enigmas to every scholar, even the so-called 'diabolus in musica.' . . . There is a deep-rooted opinion among scholars that harmony, the major and minor modes, modulation and so forth belong exclusively to modern European music; but here in Spain, in the 'Cantigas,' all these elements appear in the thirteenth century, with indications that they come from still older civilizations."

Exceedingly Valuable

After commenting upon the sources of his information he continues: "Instead of explaining Oriental and African music by its own historical precedents, students have attempted to explain the past by the present. The inevitable consequence has been failure, which the real scholars admit, and from the work already done, no definite statements can be made." Mr. Ribera draws upon the "Book of Songs" by Al-Isfahani (A. D. 897-966) the Arabic Encyclopedia, by writers who were known as "The Purity Brotherhood," and an Indian treatise called "The Fruits of Knowledge," together with lesser known works, for substantiating evidence of practically every statement in his book which might be open to question, and one finds throughout the book a vast number of foot notes containing references to original sources.

Although the average reader may find these notes somewhat bewildering, the teacher and student will find them exceedingly valuable, as they throw interesting sidelights upon the gradual development of the Arabic and Spanish system of musical composition. There is, for instance, the process employed by one composer of songs who habitually climbed into his saddle and beat thereon a tattoo of the rhythm in which he wished to compose, continuing the beating until the desired words took shape in the mind. There are other equally interesting references.

Mr. Ribera quotes Al-Jahidh (ninth century, A. D.) as saying, "The diffusion of musical knowledge was very wide. Educated people were in the habit of taking sides with the various schools that were disputing for supremacy, and took pride in talking of these matters in technical terms," which were, roughly speaking, terms such as "takil," "hezej," "ramel" and "makhuri," all of which referred to metrical and rhythmical characteristics. Thus it is apparent that our musically warring camps of today had their counterparts in the ninth century.

Another enlightening note offers the information that "a certain new song was so much liked that people offered it as entertainment for each other, as friends or relatives might do with some out-of-season fruit," and at this point it is well to remind the reader that "friends and relatives" never, under any circumstances, performed music themselves. It was always played by slaves or hired singers, whose position was considered inferior.

Period of Decadence

But there came a time when Arabian music entered its decadence, not at all surprising when one considers that many a singer of traditional songs deliberately altered them according to his or her preference. In fact, contrary to custom, no less a person than Prince Ibrahim (ninth century), son of the Caliph Al-Mahda, possessing a beautiful voice, took it upon himself to learn some of the songs usually performed by his slaves, but he also liked to alter these songs to suit himself, and, although this was suggested as a defect, he replied, "I am a king and the son of a king, and I'll sing as I please." Which, of course, immediately opened the door of license to countless other musicians, less talented than he, with deplorable results.

"Thus," says Mr. Ribera, "it is not strange that, saddened by this extreme decadence, European musicians should not ask themselves if all this richness of inheritance has been lost. Happily not, for the ancient Arab music . . . winged its way from the Orient to the Spanish peninsula at the time of its classic growth, and there settled down and grew during many centuries. . . . After the invention of musical notation its form could be fixed, so that it may be executed today as it was in the tenth century."

In this connection the author makes an extremely pertinent observation regarding the lute. He says, "Historians affirm that the lute passed from the Persians to the Moslems, who introduced it into the Peninsula, whence it passed to other European countries, there remaining the dominating stringed instrument until after the Renaissance. But the historians stop here without seeing that this fact is an indication that Arabic music was introduced into Europe. That the lute should have entered Europe without its own music is most unlikely. Whoever buys a piano nowadays, or a harmonium, does so with the wish to execute music for that instrument and not for the flute or any other. This is so true that it must have been true formerly of the lute." To lend force to his argument, Mr. Ribera brings forward irrefutable evidence that Christians sought Moorish teachers of the lute. "Would not this," he argues, "have meant the transference of songs?"

The translators have included in the book 44 musical illustrations which are grouped together in an appendix, while the author devotes the last six chapters of the book to an intensive study and analysis of the songs. It is here that one meets the weakest portion of the book, inasmuch as text and illustrations are in no wise correlated. Therefore, the reader must fit to the text the musical illustration which seems to him most appropriate. It would seem that the translators might have given the reader much valuable assistance at this place, since Miss Hague, especially, was in constant communication with the author during the work of translating the book.

Now that this work is accessible to students of musical history and others, it would be eminently worth while for the author to compile a book in less formal style, omitting footnotes, grouping musical illustrations with their proper words and explanatory text, and giving a comprehensive bibliography at the end. Then would there be at hand a book of great practical value which, it is safe to assume, would be chosen by a large majority of instructors in musical history as supplementary literature for class use, since Mr. Ribera has obviously penetrated into a wealth of material which has heretofore been practically inaccessible to the average student of musical history.

G. M. S.

On Writing Native Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TO WRITE music that shall be called native is what they desire; to have the pieces they compose received as a product of the country, expressing the emotions and declaring the purposes of the people. Certain of them in the United States have tried to accomplish their object by means of a special designation. Thus in former years Edward MacDowell tagged an orchestral suite, "Indian," Edgar Stillman Kelley a symphony, "New England," and Henry Hadley a symphony again, "North, East, South, West." Then, a few seasons ago, Edgar Varèse put out a work for extraordinarily large instrumental ensemble which he named "Amériques"; and after him, Ernest Bloch devised something long, elaborate and academic for the usual platform sonorities with audience-chorus finale, his title echoing Varèse's in the vernacular form, "America."

Now the older school of composers, which had representatives of greater or less distinction in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and certain other cities, was almost wholly of German source and derivation; the reason lying chiefly, no doubt, in the influence of Wagner. By a change brought about, possibly, by the war, but more likely by the universal acclaim of Debussy, the newer school, numbering symphonists in nearly every community from sea to sea that has a permanent concert institution, is very much French in preference and practice. To ask, therefore, a couple of questions: No. 1—Did the Americans who studied at Munich with Rheinberger in the eighties and nineties, return home and write American music, or did they merely produce imitations of German models? No. 2—Will the men and women of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau who are exercising themselves in the technique of scoring under the guidance of Nadia Boulanger this summer, come back American tone-thinkers in the autumn, or French?

Huss and Bennett

To illustrate, consider Henry Holden Huss of the former day and Russell Bennett of the latter. Huss I select because he has had a markworthy career as a composer and remains, notwithstanding his meritorious labors, comparatively inconspicuous. Bennett I perforce take because he has received two-fifths of the $25,000 orchestral prize offered two years ago by the Victor Talking Machine Company, for symphonic works entitled "Abraham Lincoln" and "Sights and Sounds," and still awaits the approval of the public. Both men, Huss German-trained and Bennett French-trained, compose, indeed; but whether the music of either can appropriately be called American or not, I wish I knew. If Huss's concerto for piano and orchestra, op. 10, for example, were an indisputably American exercise of imagination, I should suppose that the audiences of the Philharmonic Society of New York, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony and the Chicago Symphony would demand to hear it once in a while. If, in turn, Bennett's "Abraham Lincoln" were as American as its title purports, I should expect all conductors from here to Seattle to ask for it for the opening of their next season.

A while ago, I was talking with a man of high place in musical education about Rubin Goldmark as composer.

"Every note of Goldmark's," said he, "has a European accent, even when it figures in Negro themes."

Had I spoken first, I should have said the same thing; but, hearing someone else say it, I was inclined to dispute: "If Goldmark's music has not an American quality, whose has?"

"Gershwin's," the reply.

Unquestionably American

For my part, I did not care to go further with the discussion; because when you come down to the manner and means of the Broadway musical show, you are American, and no difficulty in proving your case. Let the locality be Madrid, instead of New York. There drop to the zarzuela, and you readily become Spanish. But I do not see how in the first instance you help the higher artistic cause of America, or in the other that of Spain. No one, I grant, should despise light music; no one is really musical, I hold, who does so. Nevertheless, light music is one thing and serious music another, as in Italy, Germany and France they know. Give us popular tunes aplenty in comic, romantic or sentimental vein; but pass them not off on us as symphonic melody.

There are those who regard music as having no nationality and as belonging to the whole world, wherever it originates; which is undoubtedly true, after the fact. For while composers have as a rule gone about a good deal, they have usually been located with a definite address at the time of their putting their more important thoughts on record. Bach, moderate in all things, restrained his viatic inclinations so much as to stay German, and north German, from the beginning to the end of his career. He took his family on no long movings. As for Handel, he, granted, was European, counting the three countries, Germany, Italy and Great Britain for his purposes as Europe. Travel, however, all he might; when it comes to the question of his oratorios, he is found to be rather indisputably British. There is the journeying, too, of the nineteenth-century composers to be reckoned with, and certain fine geographical distinctions to be made, Chopin, Liszt and Tchaikovsky for querying. To skip them and remark upon the present moment, I am sure enough that Strauss is German and that Ravel is French. What of bothersome Varèse? Many persons put him down as French, because he learned the craft of composition in Paris. Still, I would like to have them tell me if they believe the score of his "Amériques" could have been contrived anywhere but in New York. It has been revised, ah yes, for Parisian performance; but how brought down from the first plan! Of Bennett and his "Abraham Lincoln," we shall see. Could Bennett, an American, have done the like of it, I wonder, without those lessons from the French Miss Boulanger?

Vocal Works at Königsberg

By WALTER SCHRENK

Königsberg

IN A former article I dealt with the new orchestral and chamber works performed at the "Tonkünstler Fest" of the "Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein." It remains to speak of operatic and choral works.

Every year, the program of the festival includes the production of an

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opera. On the present occasion, Ernst Toch's "The Fan" was produced for the first time. It is an "opera capriccio" in three acts, the book by Ferdinand Lion. As the deliberations of the festival committee take place in private, there is no means of knowing what reasons led to the choice of this work; but one thing may be said: in choosing it, the committee did the composer a bad service.

The worst thing about "The Fan" is the book, an altogether impossible concoction, which cannot even be made the theme of a discussion. The old Chinese fable that is the basis of it was far too slight; so the author of the book has eked it out with all sorts of things, possible and impossible. There is a dance club, there is a débâcle on the Stock Exchange, there are noisy loudspeakers and kidnappings of children. The little story is expanded into a revue, and pitifully vulgarized. The authors, in aiming at crude, primitive effects, have committed a mistake: this sort of thing is already out of fashion. We have been having far too many concoctions of this kind, and they can no longer make the faintest impression.

Performance Good

I for one cannot understand why Toch has set this book to music. He has a reputation to keep up, and on this occasion he has failed signally to maintain it. He never was very remarkable for power of invention; but he has talent and remarkable technical proficiency. But in "The Fan" he displays none of his usual qualities. He has written an immense number of notes, but not one bar of music. He gives us mere excitement instead of genuine dramatic tension, and his elaborate display of virtuosity has effectually done away with all traces of inspiration. There is nothing spontaneous in the score, but everywhere signs of deliberate calculation.

The performance was altogether excellent. The production, by Walter Brügmann, was highly imaginative, and Werner Ladwig conducted splendidly. The second act made an unfavorable impression, but at the end the audience applauded warmly.

A performance of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" showed to the full the efficiency and resourcefulness of the Königsberg Opera House. All the difficulties of this wonderful opera, whose triumphant career continues uninterrupted, were most skillfully mastered. Dr. Hans Schüler's production was capital, and so was Ladwig's conducting. Walter Olitzki was impressive in the title-part, and Elizabeth Wolff-Rothwell as Marie displayed remarkable subtlety and admirable musicianship.

Choral Music

Of the three works which the choral concert comprised, one, an "Advent-Cantata" by Otto Besch (a native of east Prussia), proved to be one of the finest things given at the festival. It is a setting of Biblical texts for mixed choir, solo baritone, solo soprano, orchestra and organ. The inspiration is powerful and sustained, rooted in a thorough comprehension of the significance and character of the words as well as in pure musicianship. The expression is particularly fervid and deeply religious in the second half of the work; the Hymn to the Virgin is an admirable inspiration, and the final section, ending in a figured chorale, rises to lofty solemnity and makes a direct, deep impression.

Harmony and melody are subtle and sensitive throughout; the work teems with genuine music and maintains a very high artistic level. The part-writing is skillful, supple, effective—especially so in the unaccompanied choral episodes—and shows that Otto Besch is endowed with an uncommon skill, enabling him to bring every dictate of his fancy to fully satisfactory realization. This beautiful, truly significant composition (which has very few rivals in the output of our time) was admirably conducted by Scherchen, and received with enthusiasm.

Conrad Beck's Cantata "The Death of Œdipus" for mixed choir, soli, organ, two trumpets, two trombones and two timpani is, musically, altogether barren. Equally barren is the text by René Morax.

"Trilogia Sacra"

Robert Oboussier's "Trilogia Sacra" for solo voices, choir, orchestra and organ is the work of a composer who has not yet found himself, but is genuinely gifted. It is colossal in proportions and makes enormous demands on both performers and listeners. The thoughtful, pregnant poems from Reiner Maria Rilke's "Book of Hours" are not quite convincingly reflected in Oboussier's setting; the musical ideas are not so profound and eloquent as the ideas in the words, nor do we have the wonderful balance that makes Rilke's poems so beautiful; but the score contains much that is genuine and strong, and the composer has an intuitive sense of architecture. Unfortunately, the performance, under Hugo Hartung, was so poor that one could form no definite impression.

On the whole, the festival proved instructive and satisfactory. An unusually large proportion of the works played was well worth hearing, and remarkably well performed. Again Hermann Scherchen, who played the principal part in insuring the success of the festival, must be praised for his untiring energy, zeal and efficiency.

'Anima Allegra' at Ravinia Park

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

FRANCO VITTADINI'S "Anima Allegra," produced at Ravinia, July 26, drew to Mr. Eckstein's sylvan opera house one of the largest gatherings of the season. The composition was one that Giulio Gatti-Casazza had presented to New York a few seasons ago and one that had been received with well-restrained raptures at the Metropolitan Opera House. Its reception at Ravinia was of a different order. The audience there left no doubt as to its pleasure in the work or its delight in the manner in which it was performed.

Nor was this tumultuous greeting to "Anima Allegra" difficult to comprehend. Vittadini's opera, unsuited by its very lightness and intimacy to the great spaces of the Metropolitan establishment, was exactly the composition that would appeal to a summer audience at Mr. Eckstein's place. Moreover, the plot of "Anima Allegra"—such as it is—and the music that accompanies it, make no strain upon the intellectual faculties; and that circumstance is a grateful one to listeners who take their artistic pleasures during the tropic evenings of July.

Interpretation Excellent

If one is to judge the composer of "Anima Allegra" solely by the qualities of its score—and, in the United States at least, Vittadini is known by nothing else—his admiration for Puccini is thoroughly sincere. It should be added, however, that the younger master has improved upon his model to the extent of bringing him harmonically more or less up to date. Withal some of the newer ideas in chord construction, scattered through the work, scarcely cover the thinness of its story—for in paying Puccini the sincerest compliment of imitation, Vittadini forgot that his remarkable sense of theatrical effectiveness was one of the outstanding qualities possessed by the composer of "Tosca" and "La Bohème."

The interpretation given to "Anima Allegra" was of notable quality. The action is dominated by Consuelo, a young woman whose charm and animation win all hearts, and in that rôle Lucrezia Bori found all the opportunities for the disclosure of the histrionic vivacity and vocal attractiveness that have brought her so much success in other works. Ina Bourskaya, as the austere mistress of a Spanish household, offered an excellent and diverting characterization, and that must be said, too of Vittorio Trevisan's interpretation of a major-domo. Mr. Chamlee's voice was heard to advantage in the music of the hero, Pedro, and smaller parts were played and sung with skill and brio by Florence Macbeth, Lola Monti-Gorsey, Ada Paggi, Marek Windheim, Lodovico Oliviero and George Cehanovsky. Nor should there be left unrecorded the beauty and effectiveness of the dancing accomplished in the second act by Ruth Page and her ballet. Much of the success achieved by Vittadini's opera was due to its preparation and direction by Gennaro Papi, to whose skill and enthusiasm the composer owed not a little gratitude.

Other Operas

Of other first performances of the season, the presentation of Wagner's "Lohengrin" (July 20) began the week. Mr. Eckstein's forces succeeded in bringing about an excellent reading of a work which is not often set forth with the spirit or the zeal with which it was given at Ravinia. Moreover, the impresario omitted the long and—it may be added—tedious duet between Ortrud and Telramund that fills up the greater portion of the second act. Elisabeth Rethberg made a beautiful effort of song in the music of Elsa and Edward Johnson was pleasing as Lohengrin.

Puccini's "Tosca" (July 22) brought forward Yvonne Gall in the title rôle, in which she gave one of the best interpretations heard from her this season. Mr. Danise, the Scarpia of the cast, was content to present the police official in the traditional manner. Edward Johnson sang Cavaradossi with unfailing skill. So far as characterization was concerned, the laurels were won by Mr. Trevisan, whose Sacristan is one of the little masterpieces of operatic art.

The inseparable "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" occupied the bill on the following evening. Queena Mario was the Nedda of the first-named work, and a good one, As Canio, Mr. Martinelli won rapturous and, it must be said, well-deserved applause. Few tenors on the modern stage are as fervid and as theatrically effective as he. Admirable, too, was Giuseppe Danise's Tonio, a rôle that not always has been interpreted with the restraint or the skill which he put into it.

The company returned to the Puccinian brand of dramatic composition by giving Giordano's "Fedora," July 25. This is a work more theatrically than musically effective, but Miss Gall, as Fedora, and Mr. Martinelli, as Ipanov, gave it vocal as well as histrionic distinction, and Gennaro Papi squeezed all the symphonic effectiveness that could be obtained from the orchestral portion of the score.

Evolving Interpretation

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

HE WHO performs music, be he instrumentalist, singer, or conductor, must keep two ends in view. The first, of course, is technical perfection in execution; this the soloist achieves by dint of virtuosity, and the conductor by dint of intensive rehearsing. But equally important and necessary is the representation of the musical contents of the work performed, and the bringing out of its significance, by means of what is called, in the broadest sense of the word, interpretation.

The composer can hint at this interpretation, hint at it by the usual indications of tempo, dynamism, and so forth, but never thoroughly and finally determine it. All the words and signs he uses have a variety of meanings and represent but a small part of all that a performer has to consider and to achieve. The performer must command the art of reading between the lines, and of recognizing the live significance of the lifeless written notes. In other words it is left to the performer's individuality to solve the "picture puzzle" (as Schönberg calls it) of the written music.

The Individual Enters

One performer will impart the utmost vehemence to a stormy "allegro," another will ascribe greater importance to the definition of all details in it. Practically every one will have his own conception of a "crescendo" or of a "ritardando"; some, in spite of prescriptions, will start them too soon or too late, minimize them or on the contrary exaggerate them. One will treat a melody of the violin lyrically, another will treat it more pathetically and dramatically.

Of course, the decisive factor will always be, how far the interpreter renders the work effective and vital. Hence, if we judge objectively, it may very well happen that two fundamentally different interpretations of a work will be found equally adequate and beautiful; although any one listener may prefer the one or the other according as it corresponds more closely with his own temperament.

A very curious fact, however, is that interpretation does not depend upon the performer's individuality. It changes, in more or less definite directions, with the course of time; so that the same works are interpreted today quite differently from 50 years ago. And we may admit that there had been previous changes. For instance, Wagner's writings show that he had, in his time, set up entirely new ideals of interpretation; and we know that these were everywhere accepted during a considerable period of time. But if we can no longer acknowledge these ideals as ours, the fact is to be accounted for by the evolution of music, and also of the change in our own attitude.

Wagner's ideal was music as expression; ours is music as form. This, of course, is an overstatement, but may serve to make the difference clear. We, as musicians or music lovers, may not incline to agree with the prevailing tendency, which has declared war on all romanticism and would indorse nothing but prosaic objectivity: but we cannot keep altogether away from our time. We may refuse to taboo expresion, but we shall resort to it more discreetly than our fathers did; our sense of shame prohibits any overflow of feeling similar to those they reveled in.

It is Wagner who laid down the rule that when a new theme appears in the course of a movement, the "tempo" must be altered according to the character of this new theme, even if the composer does not prescribe an alteration. This referred mainly to second subjects in symphony movements: to the so-called "singing" subjects, which he wanted taken rather more slowly, so that the players should have time to develop them in "cantabile" and to give the melody its true expression.

Nowadays, we have a different tendency: we aim at finding a basic "tempo" which will fit all the characteristic elements occurring in a movement. Our sense of form has become so keen and delicate that we can hardly endure changes of "tempo" in movements whose unity of structure is so perfect as occurs in the classical masterpieces. We want the needful differentiations of expression to result, not from changes of the "tempo" (whose function is, first and last, to insure the unity of flow), but from other means of interpretations such as sonority, phrasing, dynamism, and so forth. We have learned to play "cantabile" and to achieve all necessary changes of expression even in quick "tempo."

Our present style of interpretation has also affected sonority considerably. On this point, the influence of the modern style of composition stands revealed. We have a new ideal of sonority. The predominatingly harmonic style of the older music called for a thorough fusion of instrumental timbres into one whole. The function of harmonic notes and accompanying patterns was to support the melody and to enrich the sonority with regard to this melody. All the accompanying instruments, as a rule, were bound to follow the interpretation of the melody—for instance, to reinforce its "crescendo" and "espressivo."

Differentiations

But the polyphonic music of today calls not for fusion, but for differentiations: each part will have its own dynamics and interpretation. The result is that the various melodies running simultaneously are all brought out and perceptible. It is on this individualization of each part that our conception of sonority rests. Our ideal is no longer a compact, complex tone, but a transparent tissue of tones.

This conception we apply also to older music written in homophonous, harmonic style. A bass, or an accompanying pattern, is rounded and phrased exactly as a melody would be, is treated as an independent detail in the whole. Thereby the sonority is made more transparent than it would be if the accompaniment was played as a mere ornamentation and substratum to the melody.

We have just had an opportunity of comparing the old and the new style of interpretation, Toscanini and Anton Webern having conducted most representative performances of Beethoven's "Eroica." Toscanini's reading embodied the ideal of the old style of interpretation: the changes of "tempo" were dictated by a splendid sense of form; pathos and expression were never carried to excess, but on the contrary informed by utmost subtlety and distinction. With so high a level of interpretation, the old style can still delight us.

Webern's reading was less perfected technically. It suffered from lack of time for rehearsing. And yet I found it more directly impressive. He assigned a "tempo" to each movement and kept to it without impairing one single contrast. The first "allegro" was full of vehemence, and the lyrical elements in it fell quite naturally into place without losing their character. The same unity prevailed in the other movements: the "Marcia Funebre" was more flowing, less pathetic than is customary, and yet no less moving. Wonderful were the variations of the Finale, taken really "allegro molto, sempre l'istesso tempo," with telling impetus.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Critiques, Ten Years After

Novels and Novelists, by Katherine Mansfield. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.

ONE puts down this book with divided feelings. The "Letters" and the "Journal" — quite apart from the quality of her creative work—have enhanced one's interest not only in every line Katherine Mansfield has given us, but in the conflicts of which they were the distillation. In this sense one cannot have too much of her. But "Novels and Novelists" is another pair of shoes: who wants to read reviews of the common run of novels, 10 years old, when most of them have been forgotten? At most, the professional bookish public, and it is blasé perforce. Furthermore, what reviewer wants to review another reviewer's reviews? I was looking round to see if you were looking round to see if I were looking round to see . . . ad infinitum.

The answer is, of course, that Katherine Mansfield was gifted with an intense and delicate critical intelligence. One feels that she approached the task with that austerity of vision, that acidity of intuition, that amused humming of fancy on her lips which she brought to the writing of her stories. One never feels, as one does with a merely clever reviewer, that her appetite is jaded. She bites her pen and knows what she thinks, and she is—as in her stories—lonely among her books. It is commonly supposed that a reviewer enjoys "slanging" his victim, and sometimes so he may; but no man is more aware of the demon of self-righteousness. He knows that the method which gives him the most exquisite pleasure, the deepest satisfaction to his intelligence and heart, is that which detaches a book from its own pretensions and his, and lets it float up and take its own chance on the air he has prepared for it.

Katherine Mansfield could expose a novel to a nicety. She was clever with her fingers. She was expert in preparing the appropriate atmosphere when a novelist like Virginia Woolf or Conrad stirred her admiration. Few reviewers have so shrewdly understood their books. A Gilbert Frankau would arouse her most scathing irony, a humorist like Barry Pain an astonishing shrewdness and insight into the mechanism of a technique that was alien to her. Her judgment on "Richard Kurt," which Stephen Hudson has absorbed into "A True Story," recently reviewed in these columns, is still sound: "he is never more than a shadow"; "the whole tone is that of an introduction"; we are overhearing "a long conversation about a third person that is punctuated with 'Well, you know what she is like.'"

And here is William de Morgan to perfection:

"What is peculiar to Mr. de Morgan is the length of time he was prepared to wait, not only his unlimited patience at spiritual railway stations, but the feeling he produces that the waiting, with all its little disturbances and attractions is really more agreeable than the arrival."

Of Mr. Walpole she observes penetratingly that it is "determination rather than inspiration, strength of will rather than the artist's compulsion," which animate him. And these qualities cannot help him in the long run. He can bring his horses to the water, but "he has not the magic word"; they will not drink for him. Her analysis of his laborious superficiality is masterly.

She overpraised Blasco Ibañez, we think, but none was more generous than she when she found that effervescence of "artistic compulsion" in a book. One finds her over and over again asking "Why was this novel written?" She could recognize when Conrad was turning out "the same again" without forgetting the long struggle of his search for himself, "a pioneer surveying the rich untraveled forest landscape of his mind." How apt her phrases are: they are flashes of complete creative criticism, without the growl of summary jurisdiction which, in the highbrow court, is the hurried reviewer's chief temptation. What is neater and more comprehensive than this description of a certain gentleman's humor: it has gone "not to the dogs, but to the cats."

Few reviewers take the trouble Katherine Mansfield took, and one notes that she stuck the job only for a year; fewer still would be readable in book form 10 years after the event.

V. S. P.

Revolutionary Figures

Figures of the Revolution, by Louis Madelin. Translated by Richard Curtis. New York: Macaulay. $3.

THIS series of fascinating sketches of French Revolutionary leaders opens with an iconoclastic portrait of Lafayette and closes with an unusual and informative characterization of Sieyès. Both these men survived the Revolution, and Sieyès appears to have considered this in itself a considerable accomplishment. Most of the other actors who speak their lines in this piece have vanished before the last act draws to a close.

To American admirers, for whom Lafayette is a national hero, Louis Madelin's essay will bring no small measure of disillusionment. Here is the opening paragraph: "The first actor to make his entrance in the drama of the Revolution—and he really speaks the prologue—had this peculiarity; he outlived by more than 45 years the events in which he was so eminently embroiled, and after experiencing the most dazzling triumphs and the bitterest humiliations and, further, having passed through crises which were caused by the first disturbance, he was never able to get a clear insight into his own attitude to the movement nor could he perceive the real meaning of the Revolution itself."

To Madelin, the keynote of Lafayette's character was vanity. The distinguished Academician, who may be said to have authoritatively rewritten Revolutionary history, agrees with Talleyrand that Lafayette was "empty of ideas and decisions." He was "immersed in the distorted visions of unending immaturity." "Behind a rather impressive exterior he appeared to be thinking."

The Abbé Sieyés

So little is known to the average reader about the Abbé Sievés, except that he had a passion for drawing up constitutions, that Madelin's brief sketch is perhaps the most informative part of this series of essays. This priest who preferred to be a "citizen" was even more notable for his silences than is Calvin Coolidge—yet he was a great phrase-maker. His very penchant for saying things as briefly as possible made him a dispenser of "mots" which were perhaps more appreciated than his constitutions. As for his constitutions, Napoleon seized upon one of the most idealistic of them and by judicious pruning produced an instrument of government worthy of a Cæsar.

Mirabeau, like Lafayette, served some years in prison, but with very different results, since Lafayette was not thinker enough to make good use of his enforced holiday, while Mirabeau made his term in prison the most useful portion of his life by writing his famous monograph on the "Lettres de Cachet." Alone among all the people in France, says Madelin, Mirabeau had a clear conception of the Revolution which was in the making.

We are shown Talleyrand as Bishop of Autun, attending the festival of the Federation on the Champ-de-Mars; Talleyrand, who sold the church and its property—a measure which the Protestants and the Jansenists looked upon as a means of forcing the church to break away from the new régime.

The Constituent Assembly

We are shown a panorama of the Constituent Assembly, which had "orators, speakers, but not one leader," and which formed the habit of passing its most revolutionary measures by candlelight because its more conservative members were then out of the way, being unable to deny themselves the pleasure of taking tea at 5 o'clock, and of dining at 6.

We are shown Brissot, "the French Franklin," and Madame Roland, who "was the first person in France to conceive the idea of a political party regularly constituted." We learn that the highly praised volunteers of 1792, far from saving France from invasion, threw the armies into confusion. We make the acquaintance of those promising young non-commissioned officers, Marceau, Masséna, Augereau, Murat, Moncey, Soult, Lefebvre, Oudinot and Bernadotte. We read how the victories of the new army dragged Robespierre down, and how surprised the Thermidorians were to learn from the mob of Paris that they, the Thermidorians, had put an end to the Terror. If anyone required additional evidence of the infamous character of Fréron, Barras and Tallien, there is ample supply in these pages.

A defect in a thoroughly delightful book is the rather obvious footnotes, which are hardly complete or numerous enough for the totally uninformed reader, yet are far from complimentary to the intelligence of students of the period.

Masters of Fiction

Three Masters: Balzac, Dickens, Dostoeffsky, by Stefan Zweig. Translated from the German by E. and C. Paul. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. New York: Viking. $3.

STEFAN ZWEIG is an energetic and zestful critic whose attitude to life and literature may be regarded as typical of the higher mentality of modern Germany. His mind is clear of the peculiar nationalism which colored so much of German literature 20 years ago. He is a citizen of the world. In his search for striking indications of the human spirit, his glance roves over the cultures of all the nations of Europe and over all periods of the last 150 years.

Many English-speaking readers have become acquainted with his "Adepts in Self-Portraiture," the third volume of a trilogy of which "Three Masters," though translated later, is the first. His new work is an attempt to bring the "three greatest novelists of the nineteenth century" together. These, in his view, are Balzac, Dickens and Dostoeffsky, they all being artists who "build up a law of life and a concept of life by means of the characters in their books, so that we get a picture of a united whole, and are given a vision of a new kind of world."

"A Whole World"

His concern is not with the novelist who may have written one or two supremely great books, but with the author who, in the mass of his works, has given us nothing less than a whole world, unfolding it before us in one novel after another, so that when we see men in real life we think at once of "a Balzac figure," "a Dickens type," "a Dostoeffsky nature." We do not recognize in quite the same way a distinctive world inhabited by the characters of Flaubert, or Henry James, or Turgenieff.

Whether this sort of fertility is the highest outcome of the creative imagination is open to question. Arnold Bennett has avowed his horror of letting any of his characters run away with him. But that is exactly what happens to the novelists of whom Herr Zweig is writing—they are at the mercy of their characters. Mr. Pickwick certainly ran away with Dickens, Dostoeffsky seems all but broken by the sufferings and passions of his persons.

But Balzac and Dickens at least fulfill the conditons Herr Zweig has laid down. The world of Balzac is a world in which all kinds of men are to be found; in which "money circulates"; in which a banker, a physician, a usurer, an anarchist, a natural scientist and scores of others are put before us as types, each represnetaive of a whole class of human beings, and each revealing a characteristic passion at its highest pitch of intensity. Of Dickens we are told that he "flooded the gray mass with sunshine." "The commonplaces in the life of all the nations of the earth . . . were converted by him into something imaginative, fanciful, entrancing." Herr Zweig admirably strikes the balance between the bourgeois limitations of Dickens and the joyous exuberance of his fancy.

Dostoeffsky

The largest section of his book is devoted to Dostoeffsky; and it is just here that we may be inclined to doubt the happiness of his selection. That it is possible to form a clear picture of a "Dostoeffsky world" we do not question; but that world is so narrowly restricted to the lives of the suffering and the downtrodden that we do not think it fair to hold it up as an epitome of human life. Herr Zweig powerfully describes Dostoeffsky's passionate longing for life and its most intense experiences. "To live properly is, for him, to live strongly, to experience the whole sum of experience whether it be good or bad, to experience as vividly and as frenziedly as possible." "During the whole of my life," wrote Dostoeffsky, "I have invariably overstepped the boundaries"—to which Herr Zweig has the daring to add: "Now the overstepping of the boundaries is precisely what contributes to his greatness as an artist."

Here, surely, he is in error. It is precisely because Dostoeffsky could never for a moment lay aside his own personal absorption in the vivid desires and sufferings of life that he was never able to put himself on one side, and contemplate life objectively. Tolstoy, also, had a vast capacity for living eagerly and intensely. But he was artist enough to use his own experiences as a touchstone for judging other men, and not to ascribe to them all that he, the artist, had felt and thought. Dostoeffsky's emotions may have been the ideal raw material for the artistic temperament; but he lacked the artistic will—the power not to "overstep the boundaries"—the power to keep his own sufferings out of the life he was portraying. He was a visionary. He had deep sensibility. But he had not equal imagination. And for that reason even the intensity of the suffering he depicts does not always save his novels from monotony.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Don't Point

"AND last of all (if you please) the Sentimental Traveller (meaning thereby myself), who have travell'd, and of which I am now sitting down to give an account, as much out of Necessity, and the besoin de Voyager, as any one in the class" . . .

"Now, Johnny, you come right over here by me, and let Myrtle go and sit over there—no, over there with the girls, she wants to sit with the girls . . . Annie, you let Myrtle sit with you, she wants to sit with the girls . . . There, isn't this nice? . . . Look, there's a warship, or is it a liner, no, it may be a freighter, I can't tell from here . . . Don't you see it? Right over there . . . Johnny, you tell them—don't point" . . .

"We were wondering, said one of them, who, I found, was an Inquisitive Traveller, what could occasion its motion. 'Twas the agitation, said I coolly, of writing a preface. I never heard, said the other, who was a Simple Traveller, of a preface wrote in a Désobligeant" . . .

"Oh, I wonder if that's No Man's Land, that island over there . . . You show the girls, Johnny—don't point . . . Annie, here; you go down and get a book of the harbor, that'll tell us . . . No, Myrtle, you stay right there with Rebecca, Annie'll go . . . I used to know just where that island was, I remember 20 years ago I used to come down here and I knew every island in the harbor, without a map, but I can't think which one it was now . . . Oh, here it is . . . Now, Johnny, you let the girls have the map, just spread it right out, girls, and you can find every island, and then you'll have something to tell 'em when you go back to school" . . .

* * *

"Hail ye small sweet courtesies of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it! like grace and beauty which beget inclinations to love at first sight: 'tis ye who open this door and let the stranger in" . . .

"I wish I could remember that island, there was a story about it . . . Well, it was something like this: a ship was lost there and a sailor said this island would disappear and be gone so many days and then suddenly reappear, and sure enough it did" . . .

"I think there is a fatality in it; I seldom go to the place I set out for" . . .

"Oh, it's Nix's Mate, is it? That's right, too, but I think they used to call it No Man's Land . . . What are you looking at, Johnny? . . . Well, don't point . . . Those are Grand Army men . . . Why, soldiers who fought in the Civil War; that was a long time ago, they're on an outing, same as we are . . . No, I don't think that's the English plane, they've gone to California or somewhere . . . Yes, that's the landing, and there's Aunt Ruth waving . . . Right over there . . . There; see, girls? . . . You show 'em, Johnny—don't point" . . .

"As an English man does not travel to see English men, I retired to my room" . . .

* * *

Everybody knows by now the history of William J. Marsh Jr., 11 years old, and his biography of Mr. Hoover, originally printed by the author and later taken over by Doubleday Doran, "because they have bigger presses." There has been much exclamatory comment over the book because of the author's age. After reading it, the very first thing after returning from our vacation, we feel exclamatory too; not because the author is so young, but because he is too old to be interesting.

The age limit on authors has been going down rapidly of late years, and that is a good sign. But it hasn't gone down far enough yet. We look tenderly upon William's product, thinking perhaps of what he will be likely to say, a few years hence, to the elders who allowed him to make public his reflections on life—though, with the start he has had, it is more likely that at 21, and at 41, he will be prouder of his book than his present modesty allows him to be.

* * *

The difficulty is that William's reflections are not his, but are derived from his parents, his teachers—and the radio. His doctrine might interest a visitor from China, as a microcosm of the American mentality, but it is all pretty familiar to Occidentals. The shades of the prison-house seem to have pretty well blotted out William's clouds of glory.

By all means, let the age limit be reduced further. It will be unnecessary to go outside the Marsh family: "I am taking my brother Charles, in as my partner, and helper, he is only nine, and not very fond of work, he would rather sit around and write music, he says some day he will be a good writer."

This sounds more interesting. Let's hope that Charles, before his vision splendid is quite faded, can be persuaded to give us his philosophy of life.

"All Is Well!"

The Last Full Measure, by Honoré Willsie Morrow. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

THE last of Honoré Willsie Morrow's novel of Abraham Lincoln is here. Mrs. Morrow's account of how she prepared herself for writing this final, and perhaps most exacting, of her three Lincoln novels is interesting and at the same time explains why it seems less a novel and more a biography than either "Forever Free" or "With Malice Toward None."

Mrs. Morrow says: "When the taking of these notes (about 300,000 words of fact statements) was completed, I arranged them all in a time sequence, then separated them into parallel calendars, comprising the facts known by Lincoln and those known by Booth. These calendars I worked on until I had reduced them to day by day accounts of the activities of the two men.

"My next task was to cut out all the facts which did not deal with Lincoln's mind during the last months and with Booth's activities. . . . From these, I picked the characters with whom Lincoln dealt most intimately and the known conspirators. Those men and women with whose lives I was not already familiar, I studied, and wrote short biographies of each, varying in length from 500 to 5000 words.

". . . Except for conversations and thought processes, I tried not to step outside of fact. I used no fictitious characters. I needed to improvise surprisingly few situations. History itself provided the art and the unalterable movement."

This method of procedure accounts for a defect that may impress other readers as it impressed this reviewer—that of too much detail. The details are interesting, they are without doubt based on the best of evidence, but these successive, almost daily episodes, are so many and so briefly described that they make the picture less impressive as a whole. This was not true of the two earlier novels, in which the interest was focused on certain significant relationships—that between Lincoln and his wife, and that between Lincoln and his great antagonist, Sumner. In "The Last Full Measure" the obvious conflict is between Lincoln and a man whom he never knew, John Wilkes Booth. This is in a measure amended by the fact that the real, but underlying, conflict is between Lincoln and his own dread of being taken away before his work is completed.

To censure before praising may seem to attach undue importance to the objection. We would not do that, for the author has ably fulfilled her intention, which is to make a picture of Lincoln's last days that is accurate and clear. Neither has she fallen away from her high ambition to present the personality of Abraham Lincoln, growing in greatness from the puzzled, experimental years of "Forever Free," through the trying days of "With Malice Toward None," to the reconstruction period when the man who believed that he, almost alone, realized the sympathy and understanding that were necessary for a new welding of the Union, began to suspect that he was not going to live to carry out his plans.

The pages that record Lincoln's struggles to persuade Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President on whom his unfinished duties must fall, to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the South, and his final serene acceptance of the conviction that democracy would not be destroyed even though he, Abraham Lincoln, were not there to guide her, these chapters are fine, creative writing. Whether they are fiction or biography does not matter. They have the surge and the beauty of pure fiction; they have the interpretative value of biography.

Houghton Mifflin are the American publishers of F. S. Oliver's "The Endless Adventure," the English edition of which (Macmillan) was reviewed in these columns July 12.

He Once Saw Shelley Plain

The Friend of Shelley: A Memoir of Edward John Trelawny, by H. J. Massingham. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 21s. net.

IN EDWARD JOHN TRELAWNY, rover, rebel, and romantic, Mr. Massingham, whom hitherto we have known chiefly as a naturalist and an anthropologist, has an attractive subject. But not a very easy one. Apart from his two books and his not very self-revealing letters, the records concerning Trelawny are scanty and controversial; and as to the books, it is a moot point whether the "Adventures of a Younger Son" should be regarded as fiction or autobiography. Mr. Massingham, while admitting its author's carelessness of accuracy in detail, puts up a strong and on the whole convincing plea for that book's essential authenticity; his main argument being that Trelawny lacked invention. Yet he makes little attempt to establish the facts about those adventures in the East under the ægis of the heroic De Ruyter. As the title of his book suggests, he has other preoccupations.

In this he shows a just sense of proportion. Without Shelley, Trelawny, remarkable personality as he undoubtedly was, would hardly have been remembered. What makes him of interest is that, though on the evidence of his letters he would seem to have been almost illiterate, a chance reading of "Queen Mab" impelled him to seek the acquaintance of the poet, and that their six months' intimacy resulted in a book which for delicate understanding has rarely been surpassed. That is Mr. Massingham's theme—the surprising accord between one whom, perhaps too insistently, he calls the "pirate" and the most ethereal of English poets. His explanation of it is that Shelley, whatever the mischances of his obvious history, was a rare example of harmony between the inner and the outer man, and that Trelawny found in him the personification of his own aspirations.

That is Mr. Massingham's main theme—the special and predominating strand which Shelley introduced into the texture of Trelawny's days; and for the sake of their own interest and by way of contrast, he elaborates the relations between Trelawny and Byron. There were, he argues, two elements in Trelawny's makeup—the essential romanticism which responded to Shelley's and the histrionic romanticism which impelled him to his extravagant adventures and attracted him to the gaudy hues of Byronism. He went to Byron in a mood of hero-worship and was disconcerted to find a blasé man of the world who mocked at everything that he held sacred. Hence, as Mr. Massingham plausibly insists, the belittling of Byron in the "Recollections"; but one cannot help feeling that too marked an antithesis is established between the Byron of Italy and the Byron of Greece. There is nothing in the poet's own letters to prove that the one was so futile or the other so heroic as Massingham makes out.

Mr. Massingham has written a good book, but it would have been better had it been shorter. He is copious to verbosity and drives home his points with too many strokes of the hammer; while his disregard of the strait course of chronology is sometimes rather confusing. Yet he has made a real addition to our understanding of Shelley, Byron, Mary Shelley and Trelawny himself.

Future India

1957, by Hamish Blair. London: Blackwood. 7s. 6d. net.

CONJECTURE as to the turmoil which might ensue in India in 1957, the centenary of the great Indian mutiny is here attempted by Mr. Hamish Blair. His opening scenes are fairly true to possibility, and it is a fact that, whatever may be arranged for Indian self-government, the Europeans could never allow the vast British properties, estimated as worth £1,000,000,000 to be destroyed without a struggle. So, too, it is true that there are a sufficient number of determined men in and about Calcutta to hold the unwarlike eastern provinces against teeming millions. It may also be asserted that in time of trouble many of the Indian states would, as before, rally on the British side, even though many others and much of the population would rise in opposition.

It is satisfactory to realize that Mr. Hamish Blair, even while depicting much unpleasantness, is ready to admit the presence of a large element of Indian friendliness existing even among the student class. It is also reasonable to suppose that, the people being what they are, the hostile opposition after the initial outbreak would fail largely owing to internal quarrels, not only of Hindu against Muhammadan, but also of Indian State against Indian State.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the story becomes too fanciful. Apart from the improbability of a completely successful rising covering the whole of northern India simultaneously, it is not likely that with all India in a state of turmoil there would be no movement toward it by what the Simon Commission euphemistically calls "States outside India who are not members of the League of Nations." Even if a very powerful Afghan king could control his wild nation, there are the independent tribes, as has been seen recently when 15,000 Afridis attempted to pour out of the Passes at the first hint of weakness on the Peshawar frontier.

Love interest is interposed between the strong man of the occasion and a very up-to-date and well-educated Indian princess, but this, like the rest of the story, is not altogether convincing.

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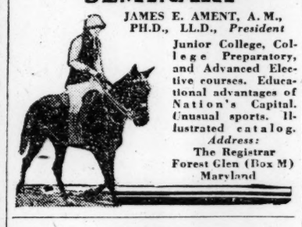
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EDUCATIONAL

What Boys Do to Become Officers in the British Merchant Navy

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
London

LIFE in Britain being so intimately bound up with the ocean, many British boys consider a life at sea as their natural right. Parents who desire for their sons a professional career will naturally desire them to become officers and, while the conditions of entry into the Royal Navy are readily obtainable from the Admiralty, there is no one source of information as to the steps leading to command in the merchant navy. This article endeavors to give such information as may help parents to make more detailed inquiries at the right sources.

Prospective officers should be apprenticed to a shipping company at 16 or 17 years of age. They must be able to pass the board of trade tests for color vision and eyesight. It is also essential that they should be physically sturdy, and have had a good general education of about the school certificate standard, with especial emphasis on mathematics and physics. A knowledge of French and Spanish is valuable, and on some routes Spanish is essential. Modern seamanship is so bound up with machinery that an aptitude for engineering is desirable in a modern officer.

Their Expenses

The premiums demanded by shipping companies are not high, and some companies return part of the premium; many pay a small wage to apprentices; and in any case, the only further expenses incurred by parents will be for pocket-money and clothing. After four years' service at sea the lad can sit for his second mate certificate, on obtaining which he should be self-supporting. A good deal will now depend on whether he joins a company operating fixed routes or one whose ships have no regular port of call. The conditions of life are considerably better on the former; promotion will follow more rapidly in the latter, though there are not the same prospects of final remuneration, and the life is only suitable for boys of strong character and physique.

It should be added that there are a number of callings the personnel of which is almost entirely drawn from the merchant service, which are both lucrative and honorable; among these are the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, Royal Indian Navy, Nautical Assessors, Marine Superintendents of Shipping Companies, Harbor Masters, Board of Trade and Lloyds Surveyors, etc.

It will be seen that the merchant service offers the possibility of a professional career to those who cannot afford an expensive preparation.

Though, as has been said, a lad may enter the service from any school, there is a decided advantage in his spending the last two or three years at one of the three training centers for prospective officers. The fees at these approximate those of the smaller public schools, and there are a number of scholarships available at each. A cadet having obtained the requisite certificate of one of these centers is excused one year's apprenticeship and has the opportunity of obtaining six months' training with the Royal Naval Reserve, which is counted toward his sea service. He joins his ship familiar with naval discipline and having had a good grounding in navigation, nautical astronomy, and the practical handling of small craft. He also belongs to an institution which will be his life-long friend, and whose members he will meet wherever he sails.

These three centers are H. M. S. Conway, off Rock Ferry, Cheshire; the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College, H. M. S. Worcester, off Greenhithe, Kent, and the Nautical College, Pangbourne, Reading Berks. Each is commanded by a captain-superintendent who is a retired officer of the Royal Navy, and is assisted by officers of the Royal Navy or Royal Naval Reserve. The cultural education is given by a staff of qualified schoolmasters, and the nautical training by ex-petty officers and seamen. A chaplain is attached to each center and plays an important part. On the Conway, for instance, he superintends the whole recreational life.

The cadets wear the uniform of the Royal Naval Reserve, a privilege which does much to encourage smartness and self-respect. Each center has ample facilities for sport and the handling of small craft; a good library and reading room are available; concerts, lectures, dances and visits to ships, works, etc., provide variety of interest. The religious life is adequately cared for according to the teachings of the Church of England, and arrangements are made if desired for those of other faiths. Each has an association for former cadets, which, aided by an excellent magazine giving about equal space to the fortunes of past and present, forms a lifelong bond of comradeship. A keen and friendly rivalry exists between the three centers, and is maintained by annual matches and boat races. To belong to one is thus to have a point of contact with members of the other two, a most valuable asset when one is far from the homeland.

The distinctive differences between the Conway, Worcester and Pangbourne had best be discovered by writing to the captain-superintendent of each, but a few main facts may be given here. The Conway and Worcester are old wooden battleships, moored in the Mersey and Thames, respectively, and maintaining a shore establishment for games and the care of the sick. The lads of each live under ship's conditions on one of the greatest shipping highways in the world, and have a constant management of boats plying to the shore. The two establishments (though not the present ships) have a continuous history going back to 1859 and 1862, respectively, and a great many distinguished sailors have passed through them. Together with Pangbourne, they nominate a certain number of cadets each year for appointment to the Royal Navy.

Nautical College

The Nautical College, Pangbourne, is organized on the lines of a public school with a modified form of naval discipline, and navigation as a main subject instead of the classics. Its three boarding houses are situated in broad park lands high up on the Berkshire Downs, and excellent boating facilities are available just below, where the Thames passes through a gap in the hills on a reach noted for its variable and tricky winds. The college was founded in 1917, but its managers have had continuous experience in training cadets on their own ships since 1861. It quickly found its place. The conditions of training permit of some variation being allowed to cadets who may decide not to go to sea, and about 20 per cent have gone into other callings.

Indeed, the training at each of these centers, followed by three years apprenticeship at sea, constitutes an excellent general education as a preliminary to another career, especially in the Dominions; and cadets from them have made good in the most varied walks of life.

The Admiralty takes a direct interest in the work, and visits are received from distinguished officers of the Royal and Merchant Navies. An interesting example of this is afforded by the cricket match played annually at Pangbourne against an eleven of admirals captained by Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe.

In 1866 Her Majesty Queen Victoria presented to the Worcester and Conway a gold medal to the awarded annually to the cadet considered by the ship's company to most exemplify the qualities which make the finest sailor. These consist of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty, and unflinching truthfulness." Subsequent sovereigns have confirmed the grant of the medal, and King George and the Royal Princes have on a number of occasions presented it on board. The King recently granted a similar medal to Pangbourne, and the Prince of Wales personally presented it. This was a further instance of His Majesty's keen interest in the welfare of the Mercantile Marine, so signally expressed by his appointment of the heir to the throne to the position of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.

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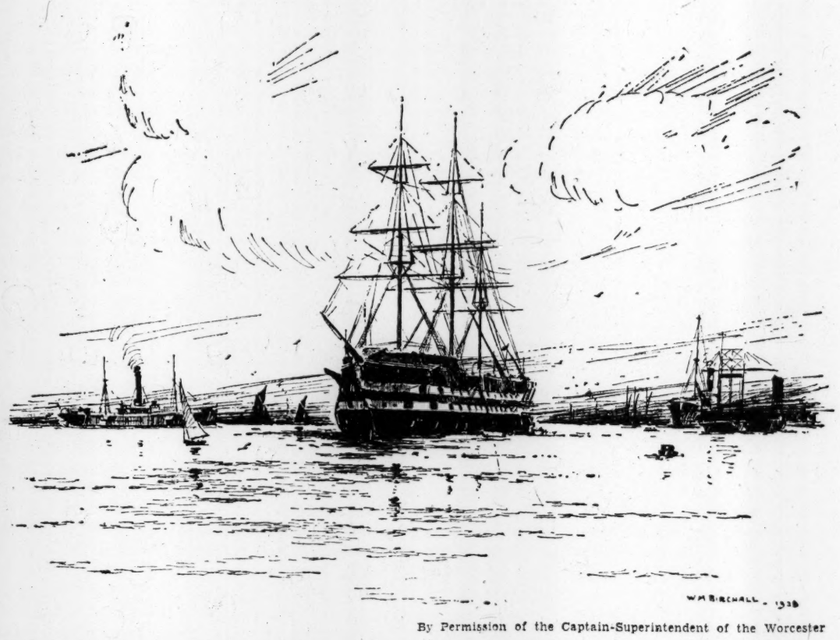

By Permission of the Captain-Superintendent of the Worcester

H. M. S. Worcester, Training Ship for Prospective Officers of the British Merchant Navy. Admiral Togo of Japan and Rear Admiral Evans, Antarctic Explorer and Commander of the Australian Navy, Were Cadets on This Ship.

Special Summer Foundatioon for Interrelation of Two Arts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

SOMETHING new and vital to the two arts concerned occurred in 1926 with the beginning of the Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture, at Lake Forest, Ill. For the school was a leader in bringing architects and landscape architects into collaboration to study the interrelation and interdependence of these arts. It is probably unique among the day's abundant educational experiments. This is its fifth summer of field work and study.

Lake Forest provides an ideal setting for the foundation. It has great natural beauty and a considerable number of magnificent estates. Ferruccio Vitale, New York landscape architect, has declared that within a radius of one mile of the headquarters of the foundation, on the campus of Lake Forest College, there is more of interest to architects and landscape architects than in an equal area anywhere else in the United States. Chicago, too, lies only 28 miles down shore from Lake Forest, and it holds much of interest to students of the fine arts.

In plan the foundation resembles the American Academy at Rome in certain respects. After a general survey of the Lake Forest region, and some field work, the 16 or 20 selected students are paired in teams of architect and landscape architect, and a one-week problem is set, upon which they collaborate. The problem is given immediate and open criticism by a jury of experts. Considerable free hand sketching, two more collaborative problems, and at least one measured drawing virtually complete the summer's program of work.

Four Fellowships

At its end an exhibit of all work done during the session is arranged, and a final judgment is made by an authoritative jury. On the basis of their findings, four traveling fellowships are awarded, two in architecture and two in landscape architecture. Each pair of students has traveled together in Europe for one year, each seeing his art in relation to the art of the other. Of first importance, however, is the fact that all the students have profited greatly by the summer's work at Lake Forest.

From the beginning, professional thoroughness has characterized the work of the foundation. Outstanding critics from the two professions have come often, for example, to study the problems on which the students have been engaged, and to give their criticism. Apart from the authorities who are members of the foundation's board of trustees, critics at Lake Forest have included Edward H. Bennett, architect, of Chicago; William A. Boring, director of the school of architecture at Columbia University; J. Monroe Hewlett, architect, of New York; Milton B. Medary, architect, of Philadelphia; Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, and others.

Originally two architects and two landscapers, just graduated with honors, were admitted to the foundation from each of the four universities selected—University of Illinois, Iowa State College, University of Michigan, and Ohio State University, each of which has both departments of architecture and of landscape architecture. But reecntly students have been drawn from the Armour Institute of Technology, and this year for the first time Harvard has sent an architect and a landscape architect.

Recently, also, the foundation has included in its group a painter and a sculptor, who are required to do several commissions for it during the summer. The painters present in 1927 and 1928 were, respectively, Donald M. Mattison and John Sitton Jr. This summer's appointment has been given to Salvatore de Mayo. These men have won the last three competitions for the Rome Prize in painting. All three have been trained in the School of Fine Arts at Yale University.

Yale also sent the sculptor for 1928, Warren T. Mosman, and this year has sent Robert J. McKnight. Both men received honorable mention in Rome Prize competitions in sculpture. Last summer's sculptor at Lake Forest was W. M. Simpson Jr., who has won the 1930 competition for the Rome Prize in sculpture and who goes to Italy in the autumn.

A Broadening Process

Most of the students who win appointments to the foundation at Lake Forest have not had enough opportunity in their educational period to acquire broad cultural and professional ideas to aid them later in their work. But in the Chicago and Lake Forest area they get the cultural enlargement, the "experience out of ideas" (to use Santayana's phrase), that is the essence of education. Among other educational privileges they have that of sketching on many of the finest estates in Lake Forest.

National recognition came to the foundation in 1928 in the election of Walter S. Brewster, its president, to honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects. The foundation also has now a national board of trustees. This includes, in addition to some of the original supporters of the project in Chicago and Lake Forest, the presidents of the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects, ex officio; Harrie T. Lindeberg, architect, of New York; Prof. Bryant Fleming, landscape architect of Ithaca, N. Y.; L. B. Kuppenheimer of Chicago and Lake Forest; Mrs. R. R. McCormick of Chicago; John A. Holabird, architect of Chicago, and others.

Adequate financial support has been assured to the foundation from the start. Now the annual budget is supplied by interested persons throughout the middle West. The critics and instructors have contributed their services, so that the largest single expense to be met is that for the traveling fellows, each of whom receives a stipend of $1250. The late Edward L. Ryerson willed to the foundation a principal sum sufficient to meet this requirement.

Prof. Stanley White (Cornell B. S., 1912; Harvard M. L. A., 1915), of the University of Illinois, has been the capable and popular director of the foundation since its start.

Summer Wanderings of Danish Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen

Six years ago only six groups of school children set out on specially planned summer wanderings. This summer 70 groups of school children, about 1400 boys and girls, are wandering through some of the most beautiful parts of Denmark. Five districts of Denmark are to be visited according to the carefully prepared programs and, at the end of each day's wandering, there is a special school-wandering home ready to receive the children. The number of these homes is continually increasing.

More ambitious excursions have also been planned for Danish children. Thus some 80 boys and girls, 14 and 18 years of age, will undertake a 16 days' visit to Switzerland.

The movement for procuring Danish children a long residence in the country during the summer months has now been extended to include deaf-and-dumb children. A colony for them has been arranged at the old Lynäs fortification on the Lynäs shore which the War Department has placed at the disposal of the committee in question. The social department of the Government, the municipality of Copenhagen and several institutions and bodies interested in the welfare of the children have contributed the funds. The first batch, of between 40 and 50 deaf-and-dumb children, has already been dispatched to their new summer colony.

To Give Native Courtesy a Chance

TO PROMOTE world friendships people must learn to respect one another. Men must learn to judge the value of one another not by nationality but by the quality of their thoughts. Can't we lead our children early in their home and school training to acquire this courteous and genuinely respectful attitude one for the other?

We find our children delighted with the stories of other countries. They revel in "Katrinka," in "The Italian School Boys' Journal," in "Hans Brinker," in "Adrift on an Ice Pan," in "Heidi," in "The Life of Edward Bok." They thrill with the fairy stories told by Hans Christian Andersen; they play with keen delight the Irish folk plays; they live the story-lives of the master musicians and master scientists who were born across the sea; they admire keenly the heroism of those men and women of other lands whose daring deeds have helped to make American history.

History to the child is not a far away, intangible, remote subject, but a living experience. Many a teacher draws upon an incident or a tale of Norway, of Italy, of Greece. Why can't she remember that sitting among the group may be a little Tony or Joan, or Michael, who could make real that story and bring the experience first-hand to the children?

Our children love to exchange letters with the children of other countries. They love to study the holiday customs of other lands. In nearly every classroom, we find a project of Holland, of China, of Japan, which the children themselves have planned, have constructed, have played, have lived. Never has there been a time when the children have dressed more dolls, filled more friendship bags and treasure chests, sent more good will messages across the sea. This all helps to arouse in the children finer attitudes toward the broader sympathies for the children of every country.

All hail to the teacher who welcomes opportunities for such projects, who instills in her children a genuine social attitude one toward the other. She is doing more, we believe, to promote world peace than all the sermons that are being preached, all the conferences that are being assembled, all the resolutions that are being passed. She is giving to those children a foundation for greater spiritual possibilities through understanding, respect and sympathy. It is the really fine teacher who establishes a real spirit of democracy every day in her classroom with Jean and Tony and all the rest. When each little child feels that his contribution in the classroom is measured by real worth and not by nationality or wealth or creed, we will be traveling a long way toward a future of world peace.

The mother, too, holds the key to world peace in her hands. When she discourages the playing of soldier and the fighting of battles, she is opening the way. How much better for her to gather her boys and girls about her and to fill them to the brim with those interesting and exciting tales of other lands, with the deeds of their great men and women. The children will get a bigger thrill than knocking down a whole regiment of tin soldiers.

Yes, when the mothers and the teachers of this country can train their children toward friendship and understanding of each other, world peace will not be far away.

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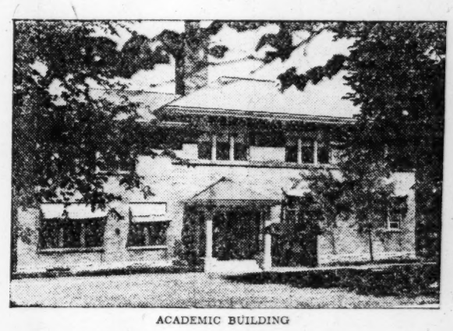

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

A LITTLE more than 100 years ago a pretty Mexican stranger was introduced into English gardens and after varying phases of popularity it has, at last, taken its place among the glories of the garden. The dahlia has come into its own. The Dahlia Society exhibits specimens whose size and magnificence is scarcely surpassed by the Japanese chrysanthemum of age-old fame.

It was in a little Surrey garden on a perfect September day that the Dahlia was revealed to me, transformed from the simple flower I used to know, into creations of amazing beauty.

The little garden blooms on a steep slope set about with pine trees and silver birches, a quarter-acre of gray, sandy, thirsty soil. By the tales I had heard tell of it I was prepared for something unusual, but when I reached the entrance gate the effect of color and brilliance was quite startling.

A sweet-briar hedge borders the road, filling the air with sweet whiffs of scent, so that passers-by lift their noses and sniff the air delicately on their way. Behind the hedge rises a bank sloping up to a tennis lawn and the whole of the bank was decked with dahlias. The short drive rose steeply from the gate to the little house, on the left a border some 10 feet wide was crammed with loveliness of dahlias, dahlias and more dahlias; on the right again glowed dahlias, dahlias.

I spent my afternoon among them with the lady of the garden and was impelled first of all to admire the white labels at the base of every plant, showing plainly in her clear handwriting the name, height, color, and grower of each. An empty flowerpot also was fixed in the earth near the roots of every dahlia, to facilitate watering. "Water them," said the lady of the house, "and keep on watering them!"

Pompons Prim and Dainty

From the gateway a tiny path led us beside the sweet-briar hedge along the foot of the bank with its narrow terraced borders. On the lower level I was greeted first by crimson scarlet blooms glowing among dark copper-tinged foliage. This was the "Bishop of Llandaff," and the contrast of flower and leaf was strikingly beautiful. Then came prime, quaint and dainty pompons, yellow, red, mauve, orange, by name, "Emily Hopper," "Bacchus," "Phyllis," "Phoebe," all nodding gaily at their brilliant neighbor "Norah Bell."

On a bright cerise petal of her yellow-centered double blooms, a red and black tortoiseshell butterfly alighted, spread his fans for a moment that I might admire them, then flitted on to the delicate primrose-yellow pompon "Ideal."

A group of "Red" pompons ended the row under a silver birch tree's fairy branches and tall blue-needled pines.

Above the bed of pompons a foot-wide path ran under a narrow upper terrace formed by rural wattle hurdles. Here grew scented single dahlias, orange-scarlet, cerise mauve-shaded, and dark crimson, followed by the pale yellow of "Goldendale," and by "Scarlet Queen" and "Scarlet Tusker" which matched their names. Next to them gleamed "Gluchauf," a bright red peony-flowered blossom, with "Mabel Lawrence" a vermilion giant, and "Fireman" a scarlet flame.

I found myself once more at the foot of the drive and paused to drink in the beauty of massed color in the widest border. It was divided into two parts and the lower half was edged with soft pink of "Coltness Gem," a dwarf Tom Thumb dahlia. Behind these rose tall and stately beauties with immense blooms. A group of the lovely "Elinor Vandeveer" in full flower, rose-pink tinted with shadowy mauve, was a sight beside beautiful heliotrope florets of "Daily Mirror." There was "Robert Treat," rosy amaranth, a delectable tint that should indeed be fadeless, paradisal flowers they seemed; deep scarlet "Romney" flaunted between them, and a paler rosy amaranth, "Color Queen," whose petals were of some transparent texture. "Jersey Jewel" was a glimmering rose-pink mass of blossoms; "Thomas Hay" bore some of the loveliest and largest blooms of a pure mauve with deep amethystine center. Close to them glowed a wonderful copper-tinted jewel "El Camino Real," and "Freda's" dark velvety maroon.

Upper Half of the Border

Thus far the lower half of the border. The upper half which narrowed toward the top, was edged with a double row of dwarf "Garden Love" which had grown so luxuriantly as to form a compact low hedge profusely covered with small single flowers of a rose-tinged apricot hue full of light and gayety. These toned happily with the taller kinds behind them, the rosy salmon peony-flowered "Aberfoyle," the delicious pale sunset pink of H. C. Drusselhuys, and "Evangeline's" immense blooms, almon-pink and apricot blended.

Smaller though fair and dainty enough "Our Annie" blushed a delicate pink, and beside her "Beautiful Fairy" looked her loveliest with her delicious complexion of cream and ripe cherries.

"Red Lau" was very striking, a coppery rose with underside of silver, and crowning the top of the border stood "Lord Lamborne," magnificent in shades of delicate fawn darkening to the center of the huge blossoms, some of which were 10 to 12 inches across. I was close to the house now. In a shady corner by the front door bright scarlet cactus blooms of "Amos Perry" faced me. Behind these in startling contrast, a clematis of clear glowing periwinkle-blue climbed the red brick wall.

Even here I could not pause for, turning to the left, I saw again in terraced borders, under the windows of the house, more dahlias, more color, more beauty.

A wicker bird table with a tiny pagoda roof stood close to the study window. I wondered how the dahlias appeared to the tits hanging upside-down to peck at their favorite cocoanuts. Thrush, chaffinch, robin and sparrow must improvise fresh trills and merrier notes in praise of that feast of beauty spread so lavishly before them. Here shone bright yellow starry blooms of great size, called "W. D. Cartwright"; there, gigantic and gorgeous, burned "Trentonian," copper and bronze tinged with gleams of yellow. "Champagne" was in flower exhilarating indeed, though with loveliness only; "Ambassador" too, a monster yellow-centered cactus, whose incurled petal spikes of faintest salmon-pink seemed the more fairy-like for the near splendor of "Jersey Beacons" scarlet cerise which showed a paler reverse side of the large petals. Yet this paled beside the vivid orange giant "El Granada," flaming near "Jersey Mammoth," whose curious blending of yellow and brown was well described as a golden mahogany.

Safe-Kept Memory

These were perhaps the chief marvels of the garden, enough I thought to dream of, there was surely no room for more; yet, as I looked around the corner of the house, I caught sight of "Little Jewel" blushing rosily against the wall with "Andreas Hofer's" creamy centered pink flowers; while Mrs. Crowley looked in at the drawing-room window, with her delicate salmonlike petals shading to yellow at the base and in the center. "Delice" I saw, too, delicious as her lovely name, rosy pink and dainty, while belying his prosaic title, "Jack Hobbs" displayed his ivory white beauty.

This was really the end. Gigantic sunflowers towered like sentries at the foot of another slope, guardians, I supposed, of cabbages and scarlet runners, peas, potatoes and such folk. I turned and took my way back, but discovered that I had still new sights to admire in the border on my left as I walked down the hill again to the gate.

There I saw the beautiful deep rose of "Jersey Beauty," and the pure pale yellow of "Ullswater"; "Welrut," a dream of shot cerise and rose. "Titan" was there, a great crimson giant; "Futurity," a delicate rosy fawn; "Berengaria," a queen with her grand golden head; "Amen Ra," glorious in tints of bronze and orange; then the bright flame of "Early Gem," and lovelier, to me, than any other in the garden blossomed the "Pride of San Francisco," the most delicate, delicious, fairly faint apricot tint, a lovely flower of perfect shape, fairest among the fair.

My afternoon was over. The lines of a verse ran in my head:

> O better than the minting
> Of a gold-crowned king.
> Is the safe-kept memory
> Of a lovely thing.

I waved farewell to the lady of the garden, standing tall and fair among her tall, fair flowers. M. F. P.

Dahlias in Brockwell Park, London

Wall Materials for Residence Work

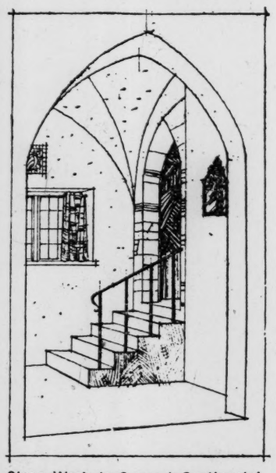
By S. BRUCE ELWELL
Member of the American Institute of Architects.

MOST of us when we think of the interior walls of a house think first of wall paper. There are, however, a number of other kinds of material which are used with great success. The simplest kind of inside wall treatment is where the upright framework and outside boarding shows. It is used in camps and in summer houses at the beach. Although it never can be made really good-looking it can be improved to some extent by painting the woodwork with bright colors in an interesting way.

Plaster walls can be treated in a number of ways. When the walls are painted a flat color it is better to use a stippled texture, which is more interesting, and helps to cover the defects. Plain plaster walls can also be sprayed with paint in different colors which gives most interesting effects.

The old Spanish and Italian examples give us wonderful precedent for plaster textures and delightful color combinations. These combinations can be imitated in rough plaster and paint, or by covering the plaster with some of the very successful preparations which are now available commercially. For elaborate effects, plaster can be decorated with cast designs.

Wood is most effective for interior walls and is used in a variety of forms.



Stone Work to Suggest Continental or English Interiors.

White pine, oak, whitewood, North Carolina pine and chestnut, when it is available, are used extensively. The more expensive woods, such as walnut, mahogany, teak and others are used chiefly when expense is not a factor.

The old-fashioned vertical paneling is already back again in favor, due to its good looks, easiness of installation and relatively low cost. Woods for panels must be thoroughly dried and then it is well to have the backs thoroughly painted before they are installed, to keep out any moisture.

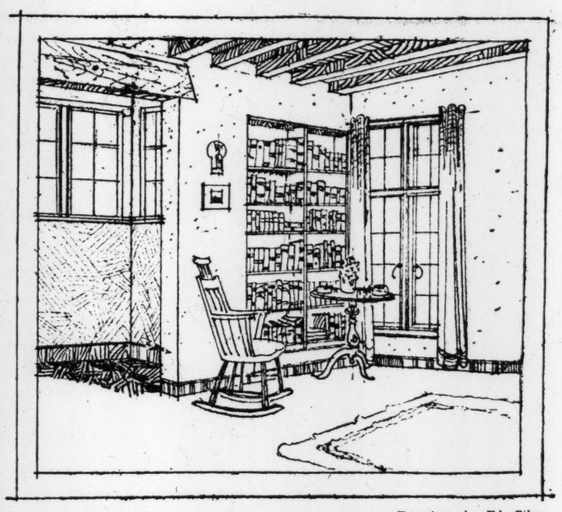
People in general do not realize to what a strain we put the interior woodwork of today. In the old days, when heating was not so well developed, the temperature inside the house was never excessive and there was plenty of dampness winter or summer. Now, with our tightly built houses and efficient heating systems we subject the interior of the house to a constantly high temperature all winter, only in many cases to leave the house unoccupied during the summer, when it gets exceedingly damp. No wonder the wood finish swells and shrinks. A little heat in the house during August will show wonderful results in keeping the wood in good condition. This condition of extreme heat and dryness at one time of the year and extreme dampness at another, together with the increasing scarcity of the better woods, has forced builders to use veneer board, especially for large panels. Esthetically, perhaps, the results with veneer board are not as satisfactory as with the solid wood, but practically it is better in many cases.

Although not to be compared to wood finish, because wood has no equal in warmth and homelikeness, the various wall boards are being used with good success with strips or battens covering joints, or with the joints mitered. Some of the wall boards need to be painted, while others have interesting textures that can be painted or left natural. In the cheaper work paper is often used over this material, in which case the joints are carefully filled or taped. The results are not yet as good as with plaster walls.

There can be no doubt that the developments along this line have only begun and in the future it may be possible that some material will be found which will replace wood and plaster except in the more expensive houses.

Stone is used for interior work as well as some of its imitations, but usually only in the largest and most imposing houses.

In this brief outline it is possible only to touch on these various materials, about each of which a book could be written. If, however, it has been possible for me to bring to the reader some points of helpful interest the purpose of this article is accomplished.



Drawings by Ed. Silva
Possible Design for Plaster or Texture Walls. Various Wall Boards Can Also Be Used This Way. S. Bruce Elwell, Architect.

Garden Hints

It is better to water plants in the early morning or at evening when the sun is less hot. Watering at noonday is often hard for the flowers, and also tends to cake the earth in the garden.

It is well to water thoroughly and not as often rather than to water a little each day. Frequent watering keeps the roots of plants near the surface of the ground and does not develop sturdy roots that can stand drought.

* * *

It is helpful, when flowers with large leaves wilt, to remove some of the biggest leaves. Such flowers as marigolds, for instance, which wilt often when first set out, and quickly revived by this attention.

* * *

It is better to irrigate than sprinkle the garden. Water allowed to run in around the base of plants goes where it is needed and cultivation of the soil after the water has soaked in, conserves the moisture to a surprising degree.

* * *

It is a good plan when moving and resetting large plants, trees or shrubs, to observe their compass location and reset them in the same relative position.

Better Gardens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Butte, Mont.

For the past six years the Rocky Mountain Garden Club has conducted contests for pictures of gardens. One object was to inspire greater interest in well designed gardens, the other was to dispel any impression that Butte was devoid of trees, grass and flowers.

By means of these contests some attractive views of certain features in the landscape gardening art were submitted. Last year the prize-winning pictures were enlarged, colored and exhibited in shop windows during Garden Week in April and at the Chamber of Commerce during the Flower Show in August. Colored slides of these pictures were shown at the moving picture theaters during Garden Week and at the time of the Flower Show. These pictures and slides were a source of inspiration to many persons, some who had never had a garden and others who wished to improve their home grounds.

Many of the prize-winning photographs have been used to illustrate garden articles appearing in the garden sections of the Anaconda Standard and the Butte Miner which these papers have produced for the past six years at the beginning of Garden Week.

To arouse interest in more and better gardens in Montana the pictures of Butte gardens were loaned to the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs and exhibited at a number of meetings of that organization. They were also used to illustrate many lectures on "Art in the Garden" and "Planning the Home Grounds," which were given before many clubs. A state contest was conducted by the club women of Montana, a number of Butte gardens receiving first awards.

Hydrangeas at Marblehead

I found a garden in my stroll,
And there upon the grass
Priscilla, Jane and Abigail
With many another lass
Arrayed in fichus, hoops and mitts,
Watched modern maidens pass.

They spread their ruffled skirts of blue,
Pink, lavender and pearl;
And soft upon the sea-salt breeze
I heard each whispering girl
Speak quaintly of a day that brings
Tercentenary whirl.

Then my companion turned and said,
"Why do you stop to see
Hydrangeas in their painted pots
Beneath an ancient tree?"
And thus I learned that garden folk
Reveal themselves to me.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

Worth Trying

Copenhagen

A Danish gardener has found that vegetable marrows, so relished in England and on the Continent, will climb as well as creep, over a trellis of fairly large mesh netting placed close to a wall or fence, at an angle of about 60°. With a little training the plants can be successfully twined through the meshes. By adopting this method it was found that the fruit was not soiled nor had it rotted through wet weather. It might be necessary to make a basket of raffia to hold the largest fruit when very heavy.

Small French Villa on the Riviera

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

FOUR years ago Juan les Pins, now a very popular little village on the Mediterranean, five miles east of Cannes, was just beginning to be boomed. It was a desirable spot, thought an Englishwoman, in which to live with a friend, if only the right house could be found. The big ones were too expensive, and the small ones seemed undesirable; so it was decided to build.

The first problem was to buy the land, a main stipulation being that there should be a view that could not be blocked out by other buildings. Finally a portion of land was chosen that had been part of a flower farm on the hill between Golfe Juan and Juan les Pins, and an area of 900 meters was purchased. There a charming little French house with painted wooden shutters and terrace, and pergola all complete, now stands, and sloping down the hill in front of it is an enchanting garden with mimosa trees of so many varieties that one or other is practically always in flower.

The house is built of the Provençal stone which one finds in the little rock villages on the tops of the hills. The heavy rough blocks have been filled up with cement to form a smooth surface which has been painted deep cream, making a charming color harmony with the ochre of the shutters, and the perpetual and varying greens of the garden.

The house is raised several feet from the ground in order to get a better view from the terrace over the red-tiled roof of the old farmhouse below to the blue waters of the Mediterranean beyond. These curved red tiles, which are such a charming characteristic of the old Provençal houses, changed to soft grays and yellow by those unconscious artists, sun and weather, are much prized nowadays. Even the modern version of them is more expensive than flat red tiles, so the latter were chosen for the roof of this little house, the rounded tiles being used for the porch over the stone steps which led up to the front door.

Small semi-circular tiles, set one on the top of the other, form a shell-patterned lattice in the balustrade which surrounds the terrace running in front of the two long French windows of the main sitting-room.

A Year-Round Construction

"In most respects it is a typical French house," the owner told the writer, who was an appreciative visitor. "Usually the main room is divided by doors, as this one is, so that it can be used either as one or two rooms. The only difference is that I have opaque glass in the wooden doors, while they generally have clear glass panels with hanging curtains over them, but I did not want to be bothered with frills. The floors, as in the older houses and many modern ones, are done with tiles, often the red hexagonal ones, such as are used in the old manor farm-houses, and these tiles are continued up the stairway with a band of oak at the edge of each stair, and along the landings and throughout the upper rooms. But as I intended to live in the house throughout the year, except for a few months in the summer, I decided to substitute for the tiles a narrow oak board which would be warmer in winter time, though many people prefer the tiles throughout. In summer you can always keep a house cool," she added, "if you have thick walls and shut the shutters first thing in the morning and open them in the evening."

It was partly for this reason that a choice of stone was made for building—though it added 10 per cent to the cost even at that time—rather than the cement blocks which are being used a great deal for smaller houses along the Riviera.

The height of the rooms, some 11 feet, and the high French windows reaching almost to the ceiling, also make for coolness. These high ceilings are found in most modern French villas, even in bungalows, with a simple curve taking the place of a cornice. The windows are fitted with mosquito screens as a protection against flies as well as mosquitoes.

A Terrace on the Roof

The kitchen is painted white half way up, and then whitewashed like the ceiling, and has the usual closed cooking stove for coal or wood, though the owner finds an oil stove far more convenient. Next to the kitchen is a very commodious larder.

"This was intended for the maid's room in the plan," the owner said, "but I added a better-sized room which is used when the house is let in the summer months, as our Italina help comes in by the day."

The roof of this extra room provides a delightful terrace upon which the window of one of the three bedrooms opens towards the west.

"Like all the modern houses, we have central heating," said the owner, "not only for our own comfort and convenience but because it would be impossible to rent the house without it. And though most houses of this size have two bathrooms we have only one in the house."

Bathroom, landing, hall and kitchen are floored with large white tiles attractively patterned, which are made in Marseilles and which were chosen from a pattern book such as is usually supplied for making a choice of wall papers. For use in the summer there is a little geyser for the bath which is heated from a wood fire, as there is no gas.

The water supply was certainly a problem, only a limited quantity per day being allowed to each house. A wise provision, therefore, had been made by having three tanks on the roof, two of which hold 500 each and the other 700 liters, so that when the water supply is suddenly cut off, as not infrequently happens, the household, unlike those which have only a direct supply, is not inconvenienced.

The picturesque balustrade has already been described. There is a pergola with pillars of the reinforced concrete with which the French do such wonderful things, a striking example of this in the district being the wonderfully graceful viaduct over the Georges du Loup. These pillars are connected by two narrow planks set on edge a few inches apart with short transverse pieces at intervals. Over the pergola are trained a vine, a wistaria, and a banksia rose, all of which lose their leaves in the winter, so that the rays of the sun are not interfered with.

The real old Provencal farmhouses, it was explained, have the terrace flat on the ground and paved with large oblong red bricks which are getting rare and are much valued. The pergola is almost invariably covered with a vine under which the household sit to have their meals in summer.

"French Villa on the Riviera" Sounds Elaborate, but Here Is a Little French House, Typical in Design, Which a Woman Built for Herself and a Friend, Near Cannes.

For the Book Shelf

When the point of view of an architect, interior decorator and homemaker is brought to bear on a subject, the result should be an inclusive and well-rounded piece of work. Emily Post's book, "The Personality of a House," published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, is not a disappointment.

The individuality of a house, Mrs. Post believes, depends primarily upon the owner's knowledge of structural beauty and interior harmony. There are chapters dealing with the fundamentals of architecture, the story of houses in America, and facts about interior decoration in connection with the small house. Mrs. Post keeps in mind the prospective owner of average means and strives to make her book of practical use. The chapters on the building, remodeling or buying of a house are put across with a straight and understanding drive.

In the section on gardens the author suggests that before doing the decorative planting, the owner go out and really look at his place. "Stand at the entrance gate," she urges, "or across the street or out on the lawn—or wherever are the important places to see it from—and look at it as though it were a room to furnish, a child to buy clothes for, or a hat to trim."

* * *

"Bulbs for American Gardens," by John C. Wister, is a book just issued by the Stratford Company, Boston, Mass. The book is illustrated by over 50 photographs and the text contains a detailed review of all the better known and many of the rare bulbs which are suitable for culture in various sections of the United States.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Two Problems in Arrangement

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TWO recent inquiries from our readers call for answers that seem to be of rather more general interest than sometimes, since situations similar to those described may exist in many homes. In each case the reader sent a sketch and asked for suggestions for improving the arrangement of the furnishings of a room.

One of these interiors is a living room about 15 feet by 16. The pieces are mahogany, the sofa and one chair being antiques. Quite naturally the occupant is not satisfied with the appearance, which seems somewhat restless due to the many angles at which the furniture is put.

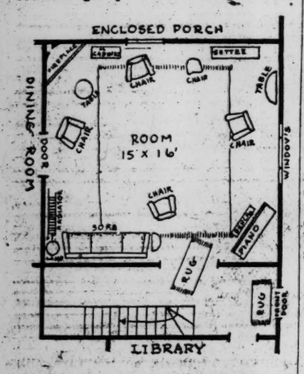
First we shall see what improvements may be made by straightening many of these lines.

A second benefit will come if we succeed in grouping the pieces sociably, giving the effect of much friendly occupancy.

Straightening the Lines

To accomplish the first purpose, let us start by removing the small rug from the doorway, laying it lengthwise down the hall beside the stairway. Next we straighten the piano, moving it from an outside wall which is not considered a desirable location for this instrument, and changing places with it and the sofa. The occupant seems to like the sofa where it is, out of view of the door; still the large doors into the dining room make that placement impractical, so nothing is left except the wall against the inclosed porch. There it will serve as a settee, standing flatly back. The music cabinet should be brought over from its position near the chimney to a position near the piano, which it serves. A chair for an audience of one may be placed beside the piano.

Where the piano once stood a sociable group can be composed by

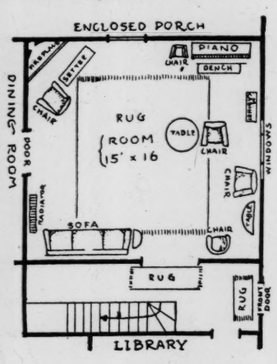


Plan of a room with arrangement of furniture submitted for advice

bringing to that place the table which was replaced by the radio cabinet, and by placing a chair flat against the partition contiguous to the hall, and another chair next to the window. Yet another chair, preferably a large one, may form part of this group, though slightly on its outskirts, by being placed at right angles to the windows just beyond them, and facing the hall. The turn-top table will probably look well beside it.

The fireplace can next be developed into a sociable corner. The settee, which the piano displaced, will be attractive drawn directly across the fireplace at a sufficient distance to make it comfortable to sit there facing the fire. Beside it may be put a chair. If handsome fire irons are supplied and two or four fine ornaments placed on the mantel, this hearthstone will be given quite a distinguished aspect.

This arrangement leaves the sofa,



Same room with furniture rearranged to achieve harmony

end table and floor lamp as they already are, forming a satisfactory ensemble.

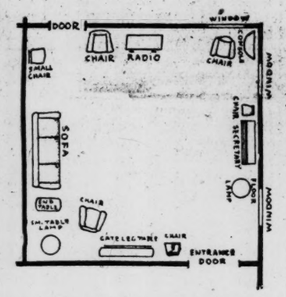
The Second Problem

The second correspondent is concerned chiefly with light. Her living room has a northern exposure and overlooks an entrance court. A certain amount of sunshine is reflected from the opposite wall. She hints that the augmentation of brightness may be accomplished largely through the reupholstering of one armchair.

The color scheme of the room is taupe, blue, gray, rose, amber and gold. This is an harmonious color scale, but the taupe and gray are rather dull and can well be accented by bright shades of gold and rose in brilliant spots and surfaces. The dark blue, also, is a light-absorbing hue, but it may act as a foil for the gayer hues if properly proportioned and distributed. The drapes at the windows cleverly combine in stripes all these tones, but as they are heavy and opaque, they should be drawn well back from the glass.

The walls and woodwork are cream and white, an excellent choice of paint.

The chair to be upholstered we recommend to be done in glazed chintz in a self-color design of bright yellow or of yellow with rose. In either case a rose-colored cushion will be attractive in it, unless the mahogany frame is too conspicuous. Rose-



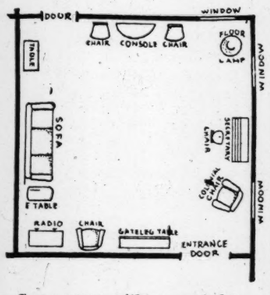
Room plan submitted by correspondent for advice

color is inharmonious with mahogany unless this has a walnut finish.

It seems to us that what will do more than any one thing to introduce apparent sunshine is to use glass curtains of bright canary-yellow down the entire length of the windows and across the panes. These will pick up the reflected sunlight from the opposite wall and magnify its intensity. They may be made of theatrical gauze, china silk, marquisette, voile or any open-mesh, lustrous material. They will correspond, too, to the admirable choice of portières which the occupant already has made in selecting gold-color for this extensive surface.

To Arrange More Interestingly

The arrangement of furniture as indicated by the floor plan submitted could be made more interesting, it seems. The radio cabinet first meets the eye. It is suggested that it be moved to a position beside the gate-leg table where the little table now stands. The console might be better placed than in the corner. This is a formal piece which needs a stately setting; it would gain dignity if put where the radio cabinet was, with matching chairs stiffly posed on each side. If the floor lamps were placed on the left side of the secretary they would give comfortable lighting. The colonial chair will be attractive at the right side. The sofa and end table would seem to balance nicely the secretary and large chair, although the relative sizes of the various pieces is not stated. The little chair formerly on that wall would seem to be more effective placed as if for writing in front of the secretary. The small table and lamp may light the sofa from the left.



Same room with suggested rearrangement

Ancient Gilded Silver Cups

ONE of the most decorative silver pieces to come into the auction-room for many years has been disposed of at Sotheby's after considerable competition among the private and professional collectors present. This was what is known as a Nautilus Cup, the nautilus being a sort of shell fish provided with a membrane, believed at one time to enable it to sail like a ship.

The cup was the joint property of sister collectors residing near Bath and was one of the eagerly desired Elizabethan specimens of silver-gilt, that is, silver plated with gold. The mounts of the rim were beautifully engraved with characteristic English flowers and supported by four straps, chased with masks. The stem was formed as a figure of Neptune riding on a dolphin and the base as a tortoise, composed of mother o' pearl with silver-gilt mounts. The whole effect was rich and gorgeous in the extreme.

Only two other English examples are believed to be known, the cup on sale, although reflecting German influence, being considered essentially English in its detail. The piece was 10 inches high, with no hall marks but was ascribed to about the year 1580—when Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

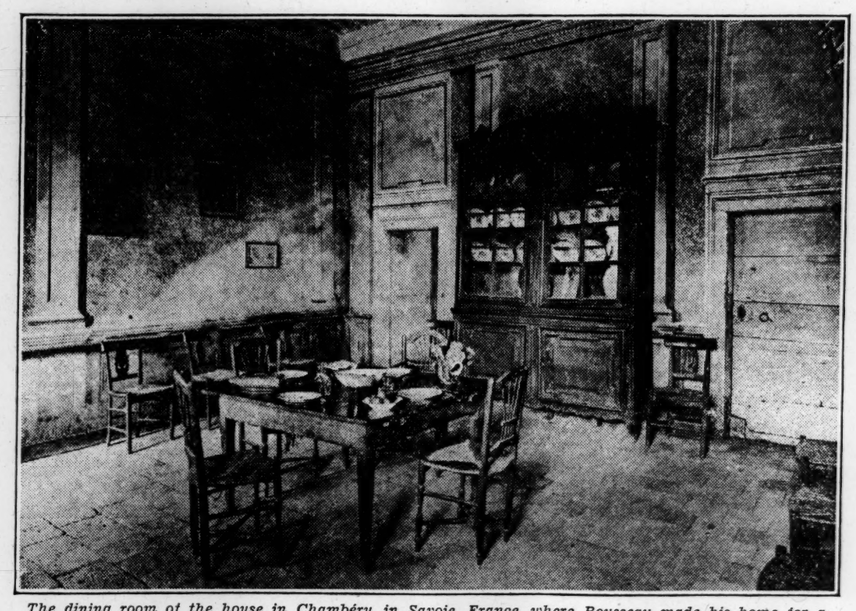
It was won by a dealer who frequently buys for American collectors, and who was willing to pay for it, despite the absence of marks, the sum of £1500, approximately $7500 dollars. It is said to have belonged at one time to William Beckford of Fonthill Abbey—the author of the famous "Vathek."

All Souls College, Oxford, I might mention, possesses the fragment of a Nautilus Cup of about the year 1300. The shell however, has disappeared, only the silver-gilt stand remaining.

Rare Elizabethan Nautilus Cup which sold for $7500. It is made of silver coated with gold

These standing-cups, as they are called, were made in ancient times not only with nautilus shells as a basis but also with ostrich eggs, and even the humble coconut, beautifully mounted in pierced or chased silver. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, possesses a famous ostrich-egg cup which some believe was presented for use as an altar vessel by Henry de Tangmer, as far back as 1342.

The mounts of this cup, however, bear the arms and initials of the Bishop of Bristol—who passed on in 1596—as Bishop of London and who bequeathed to the college "his piece of plate of one ostriges' egg." The original egg is known to have been broken and the bishop is said to have caused it to be repaired at his own expense. New College, Oxford, again, possesses a coconut cup given in 1600 by Katherine Bayliye.



The dining room of the house in Chambéry, in Savoie, France, where Rousseau made his home for a time. Built about 1700, the house is now preserved by the city as a memorial to the famous philosopher

An Eighteenth Century House

LES CHARMETTES—no name could be more fitting for this charming country seat in the French province of Savoy, which, in the middle of the eighteenth century was rented by Eléonore de Warens, the friend and patroness of Rousseau. This is the house of which Rousseau wrote:

"The house is very livable; in the front, a terraced garden, vines above, an orchard below; opposite is a small forest of chestnut trees, a fountain splashes close by. Set high up in the mountains, everything is here that one could wish for. It is here that I have passed the brief but peaceful moments which, allow me to say, have been happy."

A charming house—a beautiful setting! And when in 1905, preserved almost exactly as its hosts of the eighteenth century had left it, it became the property of Chambéry it became one of the most popular historic monuments of France.

Originally it belonged to Monsieur Noiret, a gentleman farmer as well as soldier. In spite of his beautiful home, he preferred the adventures of war to the peace of this lovely old place. And from him, Eléonore de Warens rented it with its beautiful pieces of old furniture.

French and Italian

The Salle, or dining room, has a flooring of large red tiles. The walls are painted in fresco, a very popular fashion in Savoy when that province was a part of Italy. The ceiling, on the contrary, is decidedly French, with a cornice between, as if endeavoring to fill in the gap between French and Italian modes of decoration.

The same furniture which Rousseau knew is there—the large buffet with glass doors, to show the pieces of old flowered faïence, and the plates of French pewter to greatest advantage. Here, also, are simple, graceful, country types of chairs, with the corn and wheat motives designed for use in the dining room. Others, with the lyre, were made for the salon, and still others, with the crown motive, were intended for the bedroom.

Rather elegant and a bit sophisticated is the Salon, a typical drawing-room of a small country seat in Savoy. The doors are very gracefully paneled, while the silk panels above are suggestive of the cool, simple interiors of Japan. They were brought from that country by the gentleman soldier who originally owned Les Charmettes. The wall frescoes are similar to those of the dining room. Between the two doors stands Mme. de Warens' harpsichord.

A Mountain Setting

From the window of Mme. de Warens' chamber can still be seen the same beautiful view of which she was so fond. Below in the valley are the picturesque houses of Chambéry, framed in almost a complete circle of mountains which lift their snowy peaks to heights which seem to merge into the bluest of blue skies.

The wall paper of this bedroom is an old eighteenth century flowered pattern resembling toile de Jouy. The rough wooden floor shows the wear of many years. The very interesting draping of the bed curtains was a popular eighteenth century fashion. The graceful Louis XV table, in the center, the larger, heavier Louis XIII table at the side; the very unusual bedside table, with its convenient shelf for books; the secretary; have all been placed with a nice regard for balance as well as convenience.

Rousseau's room contains many unusual pieces which were brought home as trophies of war by the original owner of Les Charmette. Above the dresser hangs a very precious old copper, many of them only about 4 inches in diameter, were framed together into a charming altar piece, which for 200 years graced a French church. The altar piece completely disappeared in the French Revolution and was for long believed to have been destroyed.

A venerable Welsh collector, however, in early Victorian times, while rummaging in a London auction room among the lots about to be sold, came across 18 richly colored enamels each in a piece of brown paper. He secured them without competition, for approximately the price of old copper—for Limoges was little known or appreciated then in England—proudly took them home and treasured them the rest of his life.

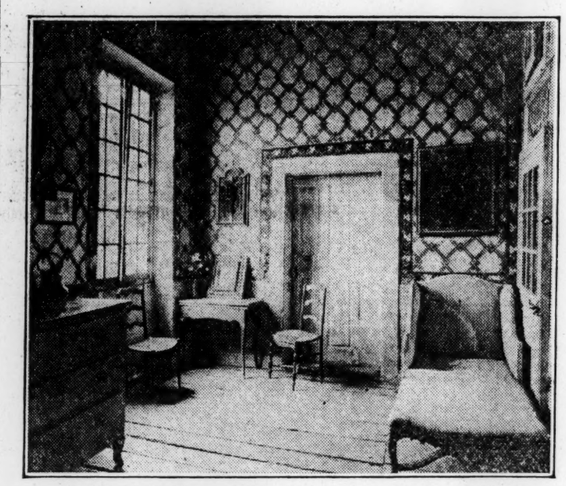
A sale of his effects attracted several associated London dealers to Wales, for by that time Limoges enamels were beginning to be appreciated here. There was no answer from the assembled farmers, also present, however, when the country auctioneer invited an opening bid of the equivalent of 25 cents apiece. One of the dealers, who had purposely kept silent, said he would not mind offering 18 cents apiece and the auctioneer warmly thanked him. The lot was about to fall to the dealer when a local amateur collector offered increased bids and the dealers were compelled to bid up to 125 dollars before they could secure the entire 18.

The dealers then adjourned to the village inn and there, as was the custom in those days, re-auctioned them among themselves, the highest bidder securing them for $2250, the others dividing between them the difference between this sum and the original $125.

A private collector, not long afterward, willingly bought them for $3000, and the South Kensington Museum in 1860 acquired them for $4000, framing them into one harmonious whole.

There they remain, still apparently mint-new despite all these vicissitudes, the property of the British nation, an acknowledged masterpiece among the Museum's Limoges treasures. There I examined and admired them a few days ago in their black frame in the tower of the Museum, their vivid blues, in particular, delighting the eye from several yards away.

Some idea of their present-day commercial worth may be gathered from the fact that an enamel by the same great craftsman in the Louvre Museum is valued at several times the last price paid for these.



A part of the chamber of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who lived in this charming old house from 1736 to 1740

Venetian mirror, a real museum piece. It bears the arms of the Bourbons on its frame of Spanish wood. The chaise longue and the dresser were also brought from Italy. M. M. S.

Enamels of Limoges and of Battersea

By "A COLLECTOR"

London

Special from Monitor Bureau

I WAS interested to see that a pair of old Georgian Battersea enamel mustard pots, decorated with landscapes, have been sold at Christies for £99, 15s., approximately $500.

A Limoges enamel medallion, painted with a portrait, the back depicting an incident in the life of St. Francis and made about the year 1520, realized 170 guineas, approximately $890, at the same sale.

Both Battersea and Limoges enamels have their ardent devotees among collectors. One of the most astonishing romances of the salesroom is concerned with 18 Limoges enamels, depicting scenes in the life of Jesus, made about 1550 by Jean Pénicand the second, one of a famous family of hereditary craftsmen.

The 18 little plaques of enamel on

A Coming Favorite?

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The modern desire for old English walnut furniture of the "Queen Anne" period has been followed by the vogue for mahogany Chippendale pieces, documented examples of which have recently brought record prices.

I hear that the next furniture fashion is likely to be satinwood, particularly small, painted tables and chairs of the Sheraton style. One London dealer is reported to have accumulated several hundred thousand dollars' worth of this class of furniture, in anticipation of the coming boom. R. N. G.

"Any Old Bottles Today?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

NOT to buy or to sell, but to find. Just ordinary, clear glass ones are the best, and the pre-war kinds are a treasure, as the material is considered better. Drug-store bottles, if the glass is plain and clear, are excellent, but any old one is reckoned a find. In the places where the bottle hunters go, the residents and the travelers did not possess the finer grades of glass as a rule.

They are hard to find now, much harder than when I uncovered my first one seven years ago, for people have wakened to their beauty. In southern California, that land of clubs and associations and 'joiners,' there is a Bottle Finders' Association.

Some of the broken glass is well worth picking up, too, and many people who have not yet discovered a perfect specimen—that is, a whole, really old, bottle—display their 'bits' quite proudly.

It is all the result of the action of the rays absorbed by the glass from the famous and well-advertised Californian sunshine. So far as I know, the desert is the best place to hunt these things. Some of them can be found near the roadside, but they are usually not well colored, rather patchy, and the exquisite tinting has not flushed both sides of the glass.

Abandoned Villages Are Searched

Here and there, in the wonderful desert that lies a few hours by motor from Los Angeles, one comes on decaying villages, deserted long ago by the prospectors. Steeped in the steady California sun they lie, hot, dry, silent. It was outside such a place that I found my first violet bottle, flat and oblong, of thin glass, and stained to the most exquisite soft amethyst—tinted by the sun, and by nothing else. Later, on that trip, I found a flower vase, intact, slender, about eight inches high. Cheap glass it was, and incredibly dirty, but it was the color of the bloom on purple grapes, a mist of sheer beauty. There it lay, probably as it had lain for more than a score of years.

I like to think that when they left the village, the woman who had brought the vase with her thought it not worth packing, had taken it out and laid it fondly, not on the rubbish heap, but at a distance from the deposit of old cans and broken china. So I found it, a little aloof, in its faintly colored charm.

Gradually the vogue of the sunset-colored bottles has grown, and now the hunt is on in earnest. The antique shops that have set themselves up in the little desert towns have excellent collections, but an authority on violet rays and colored glass whispered to me the other day that there are more ways of turning white glass into purple and mauve and soft pink than by setting it in the sun for a few decades.

The Bottle Hunters' Association drive to the desert, go to a deserted village—the longer deserted the village the more eager the Hunters—and poke about in the household waste that has lain undisturbed ever since the miners quit. They seldom get a really perfect bottle now, except by buying it for fine gold. The old prospectors, who have all the time but not all the money there is, have "heard 'bout them ol' bottles, an' go surchin'."

Has Become an Occupation

When out on the desert lately, I happened on a trader in his little Ford. He had some rather attractive pottery, some not so good, a little authentic Indian silver, a few trashy rugs and—four of the most delightful sun-tanned bottles imaginable. Asking him the Odyssey of the treasures, he said he had known of them for years, but not until he had seen some poor specimens for sale in an antiquity shop had he realized either their value or their beauty. But now, "Ain't they like plums?" he asked. "An' oncet Ah come on one like an appricot." He was getting big prices for them, but they were being retailed for something still bigger.

A dozen years ago a young woman made the happy discovery of a really old, evenly colored specimen. She took the trouble to find out what had colored it, then made use of her knowledge. She and her fiancé bought a set of tumblers, finger bowls and water jugs, of quite cheap and plain clear glass and drove to their beloved desert with it. At much inconvenience, they carried it all a couple of miles from the road; there they laid their table glass on the short turf, under the dogged sun that really seems to work overtime in the desert. Their camping honeymoon was spent near by, and they have visited the spot regularly since.

Their young Sadie is eleven now, and she has been told that it is all to be part of her dower, like a French girl's row of trees.

As One Seems To Me

NEARLY every piece of furniture and picture in my antique bedroom represents an adventure in acquisition. What fun I have sometimes, reviewing to myself there the stories which the various objects bring to mind! Then, too, it is a pleasure in itself to gaze at the beautiful lines and the rich patina of the old highboy in the corner.

Securing that was a thrill in itself. I had long wished to fill a large empty wall space. Something was needed, but what I did not know. A quaint old Japanese safe decorated with wrought iron had been seriously considered, with its numerous curiously placed drawers. It had been found in a farmhouse on the coast of Maine, brought there many years ago by some seabaring man with an eye for the beautiful and the unusual. Although I wanted the safe, it was plainly not what was needed for my bedroom, so it was left for some other person to discover. Search for the piece continued all summer in Maine, hunting through dingy antique shops and elegant establishments, haunting auctions and visiting farms, but nowhere did I see the only thing for the intriguing empty space.

Now I Hunt in the City

Fall came, and with it return to the city. Great was the amusement of friends when they learned that I had left Maine, the place where antiques are still to be found, without purchasing some treasure for this spot. This time city shops were visited in search of the unusual. Old bureaus and chests by the dozens were viewed. Some of them were bargains, and some not; some beautiful, and some not; some old—and some not! And still there remained a bare place in my bedroom. At last I gave up hunting, placed an old arrow-back chair in the empty spot and forgot the fruitless quest.

Then came a visit to a dealer's shop in search of a Governor Winthrop desk. There were several beautiful old ones there, and I was absorbed in the joy of picking out one of them when my eyes fell on IT. Back in the darkest corner of the room was a graceful old high-boy, just the kind of a piece I had long admired in museums, but had never dreamed of owning myself.

It would do no harm to admire a bit its classic beauty, so I made my way among the dusty pieces of furniture to where the highboy stood. Near at hand, it was even more attractive than it first appeared. The proportions were perfect; the wood was the desirable curly maple in its natural shade; the brasses were original; it was in a splendid state of preservation. Here at last was the piece for my bedroom.

It Is Really Found—and Bought

Hardly dared I ask the dealer the price, certain it would be beyond anything I could pay for it. To my complete surprise he put such a ridiculously low figure on the treasure that even I promptly bought it. Such a rare piece is a good investment, besides having usefulness and beauty. The highboy now stands in the one-time empty space in the antique bedroom and gives dignity and charm to the entire arrangement there.

The bed, too, which stands beside high highboy has a story all its own. Once it belonged to my grandfather in quaint old Boston town. Willed to another branch of the family, it had for years graced their home. It was a graceful old curly maple four-poster, delicately carved, and unusual in design.

There is a thrill about an old piece which has been many years in one's own family that can never be felt for one with no such history. So I wanted that bed, but I never dared hope it would come to keep my highboy company. One cold winter morning a letter was received from the owner of the bed. She had decided to let me have the piece of furniture which I so admired, any time I cared to send for it.

Bringing Home the Four-Poster

Unwilling to trust a real family bed to the untender care of the express company, the auto was filled with "gas" and at once a start was made for Boston. To be sure, my husband demurred at an immediate start in the cold, but it was explained that if we waited for warmer weather this relative might change her mind in the meantime. He agreed, and after a long shivery ride we reached our destination, and secured the heirloom.

There are other antiques in this bedroom of mine, and each has a story attached to it. Once in a while on a gala day another is added and a new story takes its place in my memory book of Adventures in Antiquing. E. C. A.

AU QUATRIEME

An Important Shipment of

Fine French 18th Century Furniture

THE very great significance of this shipment, which has just arrived from France, lies in the rare charm of design and quality of workmanship of each example, as well as in the fact that so many are in the original untouched condition. It is the sort of furniture that was made for the gracious, well-planned interiors of the day, most winning in the tact with which it reflects the successive styles of the century and without the exaggeration so boring in the show pieces of all epochs.

It is impossible not to be struck afresh by the accomplishment of the 18th Century *ebeniste* in his astonishing treatment of familiar woods, the interesting effects achieved by the studied use of the merest line of marqueteries, or the delightful *desinvolture* of a bit of carving. Cherry, plum, pear and other *bois fruitiers* are polished till they glow with the almost translucent lustre of lacquer, and a warmth of blonde or ruddy color that suggests carnelian or amber. A delicate little Louis XV table with its tiny drawers and delicious grace of contour, or a small Directoire bedside commode, in its cool refinement of line, thus becoming a veritable little jewel. In this shipment there are a great many of these appealing *petits meubles* . . . small *etageres* with open shelves, *travailleuses, refraichissoires* and miniature commodes in the playful and witty 18th Century vein . . . to vary the important large commodes, bureaux, secretaires and the like, more dignified but none the less decorative and *gracieux*.

A Directoire Chair signed "Jacob" and a pair of small Louis XV Bergeres from the collection of the Duchesse de Montalembert

Among examples of especial interest is an exquisite little chair with lyre back by Jacob, its fastidious refinement of line and "slender clear-cut elegance" proclaiming its maker as unmistakably as the signature itself. A perfectly charming pair of small walnut bergeres from the Duchesse de Montalembert. An exceedingly fine Louis XVI carved and guilded console table with marble top, a distinguished expression of the neo-classic style. Several very decorative and graceful *trumeaux*, one with a fruit-filled swag of drapery in low relief in biscuit color on a pale blue ground. Likewise . . .

A Directoire bergere in the original paint and covering.
A Louis XV plumwood *table à jeu* with amusing marqueterie.
A pair of Directoire mahogany stools.
A very fine Lous XV mahogany commode with marble top.
A notable transition piece.
A Directoire painted bed.
A Louis XVI armchair in the original leather. From Nantes.
2 Directoire cherry commodes with marble tops and interesting geometrical marqueterie.
A Louis XVI cherry commode with marble top.
A Louis XV small fruitwood commode with marble top.
A pair of cherry Directoire bedside commodes.
A Directoire cherry bedside commode, with delicate green marqueterie.
6 Louis XVI small armchairs in the original paint.
A Louis XV walnut "gondola" chaise longue.
A Louis XV sidechair of walnut *canne*. 1730.
A Louis XVI three-drawer commode with marble top. 1778.
A set of six Directoire rustic armchairs. 1798.
A pair of Louis XVI carved wood gilt consoles with marble tops. 1780.
A Louis XV walnut poudreuse. 1735.
A Louis XVI mahogany commode with marble top and the original mounts.
A Directoire painted bergere, 1797.
A pair of miniature cherry wood commodes from Normandy.
A very fine Regence mahogany commode.
And other examples of equal interest.

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RADIO — AVIATION

Programs 'Frozen in Wax' Change Complexion of Radio

By VOLNEY D. HURD

THE day of the recorded program has definitely arrived. Old line big station broadcasters never believed it could come to pass. But it is here. One of the signs of its arrival is the untold number of records ordered for this purpose from big New York studios equipped with recording apparatus. The biggest radio program producers are coöperating in preparing these offerings. Even station WOR, the outstanding independent station which has pioneered many original types of radio entertainment, has gone in for recorded programs with enthusiasm.

What is a recorded program? A program put on a record like an ordinary phonograph record except for a few variations. But, as a friend recently said, "I have listened to tin-can stations play phonograph records for years. In fact, they were the earliest regular broadcast offerings."

Long-Playing Method

True enough. But these new programs go quite beyond the scope of ordinary phonograph records. In the first place, the regular phonograph record plays about five minutes, revolving at a speed of 78 revolutions a minute. The new records manage to play nearly 15 minutes, revolving at a speed of 33 1-3 revolutions a minute. Increased size plus slower playing speed has made this length of recording possible.

Now you all know that when you listen to a good chain program, the program stops every 15 minutes to permit the announcer to publicize the goods of the program sponsor and announce the local station call letters. With these records the announcer can do the same thing and then start another record which plays for about 13 minutes. Once again he goes to the mike and reads his copy and announcement.

Advantages? Well, the recording is so good these days that you can hardly tell it from the original. In many tests no difference is noted. That satisfies us as to technical quality. Then the best artists are available for the recordings, the program being planned exactly as in a big chain feature. Thus the small station, which could never have good programs and which has seemed to be on the verge of extinction since it could not compete with the stations with chain affiliations, comes into its own and can put on a program virtually as good as the chain stations in the neighborhood.

Continuing with the arguments in favor of this new system, the program can be made over several times until an absolutely accurate performance has been recorded, assuring a perfection of production never certain with "spot" broadcasting.

Staggered Station Time

Another important point is that if you are a national advertiser, it is very difficult to get the various stations throughout the country to be free for the exact period when you wish to broadcast. With the recorded program you can send your records to all the stations to be used and they can fit them in with their regular schedules. Finally, and a very compelling economic point, there are no telephone line charges to pay. These cut heavily into the price of broadcasting. For a single example, we recently priced a telephone line cost from Boston to New York for 16 hours a day for the year and it amounted to an annual bill of $38,000. A lot of time must be sold to pay off that bill alone.

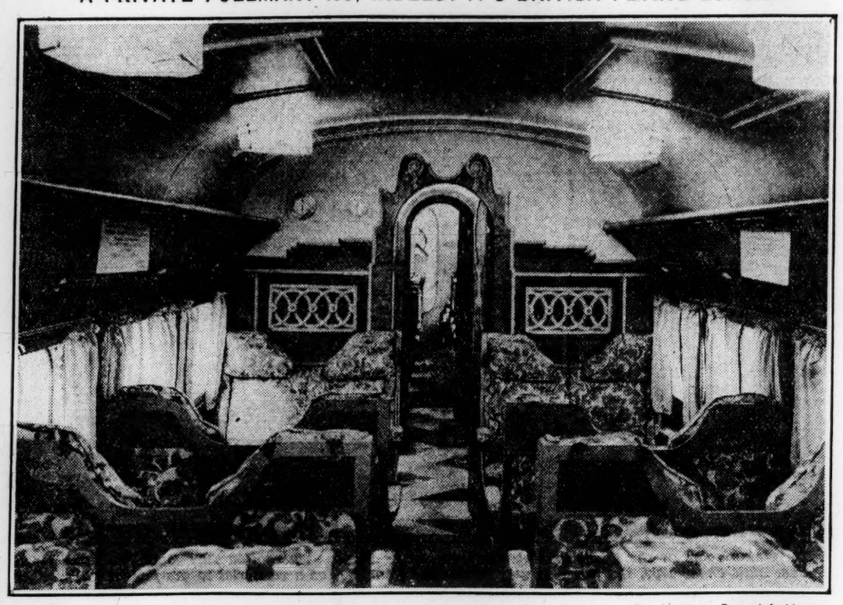
Opposed to these arguments are the chain arguments that the public prefers to know that people are really singing, playing and talking at the exact moment they hear them. This may be true in a number of cases but generally if the programs sound convincing, the average listener is not likely to raise this question. Of course this does not mean that all programs will be recorded. There is room for both kinds of programs and both will be used.

The big entertainment companies see the possibilities and are going after it with a bang. Warner Brothers have purchased the Brunswick Company as well as Soatone, the latter a pioneer company in the recorded program field. They are even said to be contemplating taking on a chain of stations as well. The R. C. A. now has the Victor Company.

And one of the interesting outgrowths of this new step is the possibility of the recording companies forbidding the use of regular phonograph records that one can purchase in the store for broadcasting purposes. Such a restriction is possible, and in order to keep the tone of recorded broadcasting up and develop that end of the business it is a logical step for the recording companies to take.

If such a restriction is made, the small station will be forced either to produce programs of local talent, usually quite impossible, or buy the recorded programs. So whether or not we thought recorded programs would go, they have arrived and are going. It will be interesting to watch the progress of features, sometimes called "electrical transcriptions," for they promise to make a decided change in the broadcast structure.

A PRIVATE PULLMAN? NO, INDEED! IT'S BRITISH FLYING LUXURY



By Courtesy Imperial Airways

Looking at This Interior One Thinks First of a Gorgeous Railroad Private Car. But Instead It Is the Interior of the New 40-Passenger Handley Page Air Liner. Again One Might Say That It Was the Private Plane of an Oriental Potentate. Rather, It Is the Regular Type of Ship Available to All Those Who Make Trips on the Lines Using These Mammoth Air Liners. We Do Not Believe That Such Luxury for General Public Travel Has Ever Been Approached Before. And, Technically, the Ship Is Said to Be as Good as the Art of Its Interior Decorations. United States Passenger Air Lines, "Please Copy."

Woodstock Art Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woodstock, N. Y.

THE second general exhibition of paintings, sculpture and craft work by members of the Woodstock Art Association has been drawing many visitors to the art colony in the Catskill Mountains.

The Woodstock gallery probably never has offered visitors a better general exhibition than the current one. More than 75 artists are represented, and their work is healthy, vigorous and widely varied as to subject matter and manner of painting. No longer is Woodstock the place where chiefly experimental art is displayed. Nor do the modernists push the conservatives out of the gallery as they did a few seasons ago. There is evident in this exhibition a pleasing harmony, a genuine interest in sincere art creations.

Perhaps of first importance is the sculpture in this exhibit. The plastic artists are headed by Alfeo Faggi, who shows a bronze statue of Walt Whitman, a dignified subject with that simplicity and originality of design that marks Mr. Faggi's work.

As for the painters and their works, among the pieces which have caused admiration are "Peaches," by Emil Ganso, a still life wherein the artist has given the peaches a texture very radiant and convincing; "American Landscape," by Arnold Wiltz, one of the younger painters at Woodstock, whose originality lies in his mathematical compositions and poetic use of cold colors; "Miners in Pennsylvania," by Josef Lenoard, a landscape combining figures and landscape in the German tradition; "The Road," by R. Wetterau, a heavy, somber landscape in the Woodstock manner; "Brickyard on Hudson," by Judson Smith, done with a matured freedom of technique; "Landscape," by Henry Mattson, in mellow colors and mood; "Ruby," by Jo Rollo, a nude painting with abstract motive; "Octagon House," by Ross Braught, an intellectualized treatment of buildings; "In the Garden," by Paul Rohland, a semi-nude in a flower garden, a romanticized picture; "Young Man With Beard," a portrait in heavy red colors, and "Buddy Stroebel," by Jo Cantine, a portrait in emphatic and faithful manner. A newcomer in this show is May I. Daiber, whose flower still life has the sparkle of enthusiasm come from a recently discovered talent.

Other artists represented include Jane Rogers, Reeves Brace, Madeline Schiff, Lucile Blanch, Harry Gotleib, Konrad Cramer, Neil Ives, Charles Rosen, Austin Mecklem, Margaret Chaplin, Mildred Shire, H. Pittman, Herman Trunk, Eugenia McEvoy, Florence Cramer, H. Tedlie and Frank London.

Prints and drawings are shown by Henry Lee McFee, Jo Rollo, A. G. Arnold, Frances Wood and others. Carl Walters has several ceramics, including garden sculpture of fantastic design; Edith Temple shows hand-wrought jewelry, and Beda Carlson craft work.

This exhibition, which lasts until Aug. 9, is a prolific one, advancing new ideas, reflecting a sincerity of purpose, winning the Art Association much credit for its assemblage. It will be followed by a third exhibit of small paintings, water colors, drawings, prints, etc.

Miss Mary M. Wilson is the curator this season; Carl Eric Linden the president.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 7

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Talks

"Toddy Party" (Toddy—WEAF Chain). Small boys and girls like these stories. 5:30.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45; 11:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). One of the first radio news interpreters. 8:30.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Nationally known speakers from Washington. 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 4:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf starts her morning's work at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Characteristic Music

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Real Hungarian music on real Hungarian instruments. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Roger's Rock" (Niagara-Hudson—WEAF Chain). Harold Sanford directs orchestra before and after story of Lake George. 7:30.

"Isaac Walton" (American Radiator—WEAF—T). "Compleat Angler" introduced to group which includes Rondoliers quartet, string ensemble and John Moncrieff, bass. 9.

Detective Story (Street & Smith—CBS). It's quite safe, the shots will not damage the loudspeaker. 9:30.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). The family set off for the World's Fair at Chicago. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville and picture stars (RKO—WEAF Chain). 5.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). More "Show Hits of 1922" together with more serious compositions. 9:30.

Gene Austin, tenor; Vigil Robles' International Orchestra; Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra (RCA Victor—WEAF—T). 10.

"The Red Mill" (WJZ Chain). Another in Victor Herbert opera series. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

"Dandies of Yesterday" (WEAF—T). Male quartet in old time ballads of perfume and flowers. 6:30.

Midweek Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" (WJZ Chain). Songs of the "gay nineties" sung by male ensemble. 7:50.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony (CBS—T). Last two movements played in Symphonic Interlude period. 8.

Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor (WOR). Wagner, Strauss and Beethoven. 8:30.

"Dream Boat" (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 11.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Introduction of Act III, "Lohengrin"; "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture; "L'Arlesienne" suite No. 2. 7:45.

National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KOA). Prelude, "Lohengrin"; Offenbach's "Orpheus" overture. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Tip Top Club (Ward—CBS). Quartet, orchestra and soloists. 7:30.

Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). Playing at Lakewood Park, Mahanoy City, Pa. 8.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's orchestra; girls' trio; Grenadiers; soloists. 8:45.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). 9.

Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; soloists. (General Foods)—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30. 12.

"The Speedway to Happiness" (NBC—KGO, KFI). Two pianos and soloist. 7.

Britain's Civil Aviation Makes Notable Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN THE course of regular subsidized flights over the scheduled European services in 1929, Imperial Airways flew a total mileage of 778,260. This was nearly 100 per cent in excess of the requirements demanded as a minimum under the subsidy agreement. An additional 37,155 miles were flown on flights distinct from regular services.

The value of goods imported and exported by air was £2,993,569 and the value of bullion, gold and silver coin was £30,918,045, being over £20,000,000 more than in any previous year. As an example of what can be done by the special charter service, arrangements have been made whereby tourists on a world cruise will be conveyed by air from their port across the Syrian desert of Petra. The famous "Rose-red City" is too difficult of access by ordinary means, involving an arduous journey and complicated arrangements.

In the utility sphere the company has provided a three-engined high performance aircraft to operate in the service of the New Guinea gold fields. These were separated from the coast normally by several weeks' journey over almost impassable country, but by air the trip takes about an hour.

Arrangements are likely to be concluded shortly for the through booking of goods from any British railway station to any continental station by a combination of rail and air services. This may often mean a saving of many days.

The Imperial Airways fleet, at the end of 1929, consisted of 22 machines of which three were flying boats on the Mediterranean section of the India service. During this summer the first four-engined 40-seater Handley Page air liner is due to be put into service. This represents a great advance in carrying capacity and luxury over any aircraft at present in use on a commercial line, as may be seen by studying the accompanying picture. The Mediterranean section is also to be equipped with a fleet of four-engined flying-boats of similar capacity.

In survey work one company since its formation in 1923 has completed survey contracts in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America to a value of £133,000 representing an area of 38,000 square miles. Two expeditions now in the field are surveying Southern Rhodesia and Rio de Janeiro. Other work includes the completion of the Zambesi survey; a contract for 63,000 square miles in northern Rhodesia; contracts for industrial firms in Brazil; the survey of 1050 square miles in Irak which revealed a mass of detail of archæological interest; surveys for town councils, building and estate companies, and private owners. Much survey work has been, and is being, carried out in India and Egypt. The total area to be surveyed for the Egyptian authorities aggregated 19,305 square miles. This includes the Sudd region of the Nile which is practically impenetrable for a ground survey.

Light airplane clubs continued to flourish. The total membership of the assisted clubs at the end of 1929 was 3648 of whom 750 held pilot's licenses, being an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. There were also eight unassisted clubs. National Flying Services which began operations in August, 1929, is now a flourishing concern. The main object of the company is to organize flying clubs and a chain of airdromes, landing grounds, and facilities for civil flying; also to provide a complete organization for aircraft owners, and to set up an air-taxi service.

The Automobile Association also started an aviation branch to give assistance to its members who have taken to flying. Nearly 600 air route maps were issued and many special permits to visit countries of which the regulations require special authority to enter. An increasing number of firms have taken up light airplane manufacture.

At the end of 1929 Blackpool, Hull, Manchester and Nottingham had organized licensed municipal airdromes. Bristol, Carlisle, Ipswich, Liverpool, Plymouth, Sheffield and Stoke-on-Trent have purchased the necessary land. Nine other towns were negotiating for land and five towns had reserved land in their town-planning schemes. As many as 34 towns had had possible sites for airdromes inspected. Thus it is not too much to say that towns are waking up to the necessity of the provision of airdromes if they do not want to be left in the lurch and if they want to help their industries by air transport.

Station Rating Plan Unpopular

OWNERS of both large and small radiocasting stations have been aroused by the Federal Radio Commission's recent arrangement with the radio division of the Department of Commerce whereby the latter's district supervisors throughout the country have been instructed to survey the program service rendered by individual stations. An effort was made to keep this plan secret, but it was divulged presumably when one of the supervisors sought the opinion of a newspaper as to the relative merits of local and near by stations.

To accomplish this "rating" of stations, the supervisors are instructed to consult with chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic clubs and other representative groups, in addition to listening-in for themselves. Then the supervisors must rate the stations on a percentage basis. There's the rub that has aroused many radiocasters. The commission has set no standard for the tastes of the audience that vary with types of programs hours of the day, days of the week and even seasons of the year.

Moreover, the radiocasters fear that such data in the hands of the rulers of radio, even granted that the supervisors will be fair, will be used against them at commission hearings and, if made public, will hurt them with advertisers. Then again stations are not classified according to powers, hours available, etc., factors which often determine the quality of the programs they can afford to offer.

One more thing the Federal Radio Commission has done which has caused many a chuckle in radiocasting circles. Though a majority of the commission is lukewarm toward the use of the maximum allowable power of 50,000 watts, entailing as it usually does the exclusive occupancy of the channel assigned to the station using it, the commission has virtually invited an avalanche of applications for that power by its order limiting to four to each zone the number of channels that may be occupied by 50,000-watters.

There is hardly a station in the country which would not welcome an opportunity to go to such power. The radiocasters took the commission's restriction as an invitation to apply for that power on the few channels left on which it can be used. The applicant list grew from a handful to 25, and only a scant few cleared channel stations are left which do not now ask for 50,000 watts. From among these 25 the commission must choose the half dozen or so which may increase their power to the maximum. The lawyers maintain that any choice between the applicants, nearly all of whom are the leaders in their respective communities, will be discriminatory in that it will shut out other equally meritorious applicants.

Applying Real Economies Solves Passenger Flying

ECONOMIES which will cut prevailing operating costs of air transportation almost in half will be the principal factors in enabling the New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway Corporation to offer the public an air passenger service at fares more nearly in line with those charged by railroads.

"As a result of an intensive study of every phase of operation by engineers and aeronautical experts," says Paul Collins, chief of operation of the new line, "we have arrived at a cost budget which will enable us to bring air transportation within the range of the average traveler's pocketbook. Low operating cost will enable us to carry round trip passengers between New York and Washington at less than the cost of railroad fares plus Pullman, while the single trip will be only slighty greater than train fare."

Mr. Collins, in a statement enumerating some of the economies which will make the low tariffs possible, explained that the tri-motored Stinson monoplanes will be equipped with a new type radio, eliminating expensive bonding of the plane and shielding of the engines against high tension electrical interference. Successful tests have been made with the new installation, messages having been received clearly from cities as far distant as Detroit.

Antenna In a Shadow

The radio system is based on the discovery of a "shadow" behind each plane in which there is no electrical interference from the engines. Tests with the Stinson proved that by towing the antenna in this "shadow," effects of engine disturbances are eliminated. In the test work the antenna was neutralized for a distance of 50 feet behind the plane by grounding through a second wire, improving clarity and sensitivity.

The planes are equipped with an adjustable fin, which may be set to enable them to fly on any two engines without counteracting control by the pilot. In this way control can readily be maintained with one engine out. In recent tests made by Collins the plane has climbed at the rate of 200 feet per minute on two engines and has been taken off with a full load on two motors.

Carrying 10 passengers, the plane weighs only 8500 pounds fully loaded and will fly at a cruising speed of 110 miles per hour and a top speed of 138 miles per hour. The three motors give a total of 630 horsepower at top speed.

Although aviation gasoline will be used for taking off and landing, ordinary automobile gasoline will be used for cruising. This is a practical economy, for while the engines lose about 3 horsepower each on the automobile gasoline, which is cheaper, they will not be operated on full power while in the air. The gasoline capacity of the craft is 120 gallons, each motor consuming a fraction over 10 gallons an hour at 1750 revolutions per minute. This is considerably less than that used by other tri-motored planes. Five gallons of oil to each motor will be carried.

No Generators Used

As another item of economy of operation and saving of weight, the planes will carry no electrical generator, using storage batteries for ignitions, starting the engines and lighting. The batteries will be charged nightly.

Servicing of the ships will be done at night when the planes are idle after their "every hour on the hour" runs between the three cities. Easy exchange of motors will be facilitated by the fact that each engine can be dismantled by removing four bolts. It is estimated that two men can exchange motors in less than two hours.

A staff of 12 pilots will be on duty when the line opens. Each will fly a half day at a time for five days in succession and will then have a day off.

The planes will make 20 flights over the line each day, beginning at 8 a. m. and ending at 5 p. m. Connection will be made three times daily with Colonial Air Transport planes operating from New York to Boston, giving direct service between Washington and Boston.

Radio Brings United States and Soviet Russia Together

THE international conferences on radio, to be held in Copenhagen in 1931 and in Madrid in 1932, will present the interesting spectacle of American and Russian technical and diplomatic delegates working side by side, despite the absence of official relations between the United States and Russia.

The international exigencies of radio are forcing the United States to recognize the existence and importance of Russia in radio, although it is possible that diplomatic procedure may require the offices of an intermediary like France to represent both countries when it comes to the actual signing of official documents.

That both have a common interest in the orderly development and use of the radio spectrum by the nations of the earth is apparent to anyone who considers the world-wide effect of radio waves, especially the short waves used for international communications. Not only is Russia developing a remarkable domestic radio system, but even now arrangements are being made for the opening next autumn of a New York-Moscow link in the far-flung radiotelegraph system of the United States.

On two committees which the United States will head at the International Radio Consultative Conference at Copenhagen next year, the Russians have been placed as collaborators. On two other committees headed by other countries, the Americans and Russians will find themselves joint collaborators.

Preliminary meetings of representatives of the government departments interested in radio and American commercial radio interests have been held in Washington, called by the Federal Radio Commission at the request of the State Department, to prepare replies to problems left unsolved by the technicians at their meetings at The Hague last September and also to prepare American proposals for consideration at both the Copenhagen and Madrid conferences.

While the Copenhagen conference is unofficial, the Madrid conference will be a meeting of all the leading nations of the world to revise and bring up to date the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed by them in Washington in 1927. At the Washington conference, over which Herbert Hoover presided as chairman of the American delegation, the Russians were unrepresented either officially or unofficially on account of the absence of diplomatic relations between Russia and the host government.

Russia refused an invitation to send unofficial observers and has not signed the treaty, although the Soviet Government finds it to its own advantage to adhere to it. Russia was, however, represented at The Hague last autumn and will be represented at both Copenhagen and Madrid because of its growing importance in the radio field.

The Americans have organized with Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, as executive chairman, and Gerald C. Gross, engineer of the commission, as secretary. Four committees have been named, each with a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary.

Communications 'Trade Balance'

Even in the fields of international communications—cablegrams, radiograms and radiotelephone conversations—the United States showed a favorable "balance of trade" in 1929. The annual report of the Department of Commerce on the balance of international payments of the United States, just issued, shows that collections by the seven American companies operating in these fields amounted to $27,070,814, while payments to foreign countries aggregated $19,014,657. In other words, foreigners spent $8,056,157 more to communicate by cable and radio with the United States than Americans spent to communicate with them.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page From the Dictionary

MOST of us have suffered, in our tenderer years, from those well-meaning exponents of the art of reading aloud who have, at some exasperating moment in our delivery, raised such a protest as this: "A page from the dictionary would sound as interesting." We, of course, looked apologetic, that obviously being what was expected, but our private views labored under no such apology. "As interesting!" quoth we, within ourselves; and, bending disapproving brows upon "Kenilworth" or "Vilette" or whatever book had been thrust upon us, meticulously set open at a certain page for our performance. "As interesting!" If we could have lain, face down, chin in hands, on the nursery rug or deep in some daisied meadow of summer, the book between us and the fire or the sun, and adventured alone and at our own pace through those mysterious pages, skipping a little here, picking up a trail there, marching and counter-marching, plotting, exploring, racing through heather, journeying by unknown roads and waters—then we could have declaimed whole extracts with no more than the tail of an eye upon the page to steady the stream which we had unloosed from its secret springs. But to be interested in the isolated words of a book which we only knew from the color of its binding—how could the grown people faintly imagine it!

Secretly we pitied the mental state of anyone who could find such a page as that which we had boggled even remotely comprehensible, honeycombed, as it was with allusions to that which had gone before and of which we had no knowledge; littered with boulders of difficult names unattached in our thought to anyone in the story, or out of it; boggy with treacherous conversations that appeared to spring from nothing and lead nowhere. No wonder we tripped and floundered and stammered. Interesting!

And anyway, why the slur upon the dictionary? Shade of Dr. Johnson! Was it for this that that great head was bowed so often over tome and manuscript? Was it for this that his charmed circle of friends delighted in his wit, sense and information, and Boswell gave a new meaning to the word "biographer"? Was it for this that Goldsmith, battered, cried whimsically: "There is no arguing with Johnson, for when his pistol misses fire he knocks you down with the butt end of it"? Had we not learned to know that giant among men as a friend? If for no other reason, we hotly, withal inaudibly, declared, a dictionary was for us a treasured thing. Did not the pen that shaped the "Verses written at the request of a gentleman to whom a lady gave a sprig of myrtle," labor also to list and classify words in all probability otherwise unknown to a dunderheaded generation? "Vilette" trembled in our grasp!

But there are other reasons than sympathy with Dr. Johnson for interest in a dictionary. It was here that a definite step forward was taken in our own field of humor, on that day when we came upon such a word, for instance, as "granadilla: see P. quadrangularis," and upon inquiry found, "P. quadrangularis: see granadilla." It was then that we indulged almost for the first time in a strictly private and wholly delightful giggle, as distinct from the gales of communal laughter over some family joke, or some indescribably funny word—sausage, for instance, or Lizzie—that never failed to reduce us and our juvenile kin to helpless glee. This new mirth was a joy unknown before, and it marked a stage of growth.

The entire make-up of a dictionary of any proportions, the staging of the show, so to speak, is a vastly satisfying thing. There is probably a binding in calf or morocco, smelling delectably. There is certainly a satisfactory weight about the book, it feels well in the arms, thuds pleasantly upon the table, demands two knees upon the faded leather of the library chairs. What an incomprehensible puzzle it presents to the neophyte, who attempts to carry it by storm! What a humble apprenticeship he must serve upon the keys to pronunciation, and the methods of abbreviation, before he can so much as enter, with any hope of mastery, upon even the A's! Ah, a dictionary is a fine antidote for a proud spirit! Then, it is thumb indexed! Hardly today can we press upon a gilt letter at the page's edge with any degree of sang-froid, though we have frequently written apparently unemotional letters to the Oxford Press on this subject when choosing a new volume. The pleasure of a thumb index is unique. "Let us see what the X's have to say," we cry; slip a finger down the edge, and lo! are confronted with Xanthate, Xantheine, Xanthus, with the speed of lifting a page. Picture to yourself the long wade through the B's, the M's and the W's, had there been no gilded initial so cunningly displayed.

There are, too, for our delight those pages of proper names at the end of the book. What paragraph wrested bodily from Bacon or George Eliot and thrust upon us in its starkness for "reading aloud," could ever lift heart and voice with the odd little thrill with which we discovered the full name of Mirabeau? How graciously the lovely words fell on the hot noontide as we whispered them over, "Honore Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau." The last splendors of the ancient régime passed before us, transfiguring the familiar schoolroom, le Roi Soleil, Marie Antoinette fresh from her play at the little Trianon, Louis XVI puzzled and a little anxious, gentle, conciliatory,—and Mirabeau himself, the last of the grandees, elegant, exquisite, standing between the corruptness of older days and the undisciplined ardor of the new, hearing, between his courtly phrases and the hot clamor of tongues, the knell of the French Monarchy. The lilies were fallen indeed! It remained for le petit Caporal to raise another and a fairer standard. So we mused, secing a new France, a new Europe, lifted phœnix-like above the ashes. It was almost with a sense of shock that we came again to the dictionary page which had been for us a gate of enchantment, before which time and space were not.

"A page from the dictionary!" It was obvious to the meanest intelligence, we thought, that such a speaker had never dallied through a golden afternoon with the sound of words to make his music. Quite apart from meaning and association there are words lovely to say, to linger over,—Salamanca, angelos, immemorial,—long dreamy sounds like water lapping on a sandy shore: valor, honorable, illuminate, steadfast,—words with something indomitable about their ring. Simply to have tuned the ear to finer cadences than those known before, has sent us back the richer for our adventuring.

What shall we say more, then, in refutation of the verdict too lightly passed upon the dictionary by those to whose lot it fell to hear us "read aloud"? Peculiarly precious because we, too, have stood shoulder to shoulder with Boswell; a training ground in a sense of humor; a volume upon which the eye appreciatively rests; a gate through which we are to wander into fairer worlds than history and geography primers wot of; a mine, from whose depths and unsuspected caverns beauty rose up as the morning—our first beholding perhaps of that light "that never was, on land or sea"— for these things alone, for one of these things alone, the book were beyond price.

"What!" swells the outraged chorus, "and never a word in praise of knowledge? Have we not grown wiser, more discriminating, in the use of words? Do we not know more today of synonyms and antonyms than ever before? Can we not spell with ease and speed?" That may be! although, strictly speaking, some of the praise therefor belongs of necessity to the cross-word puzzle. Let us not confuse the issues. The dictionary is still comparatively little used in the pursuit of knowledge.

There is nothing grim, seldom even purposeful, about your true friend of the dictionary. In the spirit of a lover he settles down to a survey of the thumb index, as a connoisseur he hovers between the rival merits of P and F, as a pioneer he breaks new ground upon Old French and Anglo-Saxon derivations. But all in the atmosphere of hospitality, you understand! Knowledge may accrue, indeed is bound to do so, as surely as companionship with a friend sends us out again with brighter eyes and a higher heart; but the instant of lifting the book to the table is as a smile passing betwen a host and his guest.

D. T.

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Silkweed

Lighter than dandelion down
Or feathers from the white moth's wing,
Out of the gates of bramble-town
The silkweed goes a-gypsying.

Too fair to fly in autumn's route,
All winter in the sheath it lay;
But now, when spring is pushing out,
The zephyr calls, "Away! Away!"

Through mullein, bramble, brake, and fern,
Up from their cradle-spring they fly,
Beyond the boundary wall to turn
And voyage through the friendly sky.

Softly, as if instinct with thought,
They float and drift, delay and turn;
And one avoids and one is caught
Between an oak-leaf and a fern;

And one holds by an airy line
The spider drew from tree to tree;
And if the web is light and fine,
'Tis not so light and fine as he!

And one goes questing up the wall
As if to find a door; and then,
As if he did not care at all,
Goes over and adown the glen.

And all in airiest fashion fare
Adventuring, as if, indeed,
'Twere not so grave a thing to bear
The burden of a seed!

—PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE, in "Poems."

Buns—and Some "Bobbees"

"So many things I love," answered the little Swiss girl, when they questioned her as to what had pleased her most in England, "the windmills, and the 'puppees'—and the buns—but most of all," clasping her hands together, and looking up at them with her large dark eyes, "I love the 'bobbees' of London."

She had good taste, little dark-eyed Marie, who delighted in the windmills dotted about the flat countryside where she stayed on her first visit to England, and who had taken such care in her choice of the particular one beside which she wished to be photographed. And the buns—the plain penny buns of England, how she had enjoyed them! What excuses she would make for walking in to the little market town two miles away, for after a two-mile walk, and the thought of another two miles to come, such a great hunger would "have made itself" that only one, two, or even three penny buns could appease it. And the "puppees," those delightful, wriggling, tiny fox-terriers, that played about the English lawn, she was never tired of exclaiming afresh at the absurdity of their antics.

But the "bobbees"! She returned from a visit to London almost speechless with delight at the policemen. She had been to Piccadilly Circus, and there she had watched the "bobbees." Words, certainly those of her limited English vocabulary—failed to describe her delight in them. She could only clasp her hands together in speechless admiration.

Had she forgotten the "gendarmes" of her own country? Perhaps it needed a stranger to appreciate the Swiss policemen, a stranger who had been a little awed by the "gendarmes" of Paris, who seemed hardly to give her time to cross the road before they had let a flood of traffic surge upon her! A stranger, too, who had been a great deal awed by the polizia of Milan, with their Napoleonic uniforms, and serious, Dante-like expressions, who had hardly deigned to incline their head to read her desired destination, so carefully written down for her in Italian by the one man in that city who appeared to understand English.

There was the little policeman at Lucerne who stood by the bridge on Ascension Day, and smilingly directed the crowds of laughing holiday makers. He knew little French, and she knew no German, but they got on famously together.

"L'Autobus pour le Dietchieberg?" she asked.

"Een ten meeneets," he answered joyfully, as if a chance to speak English could not be missed—though surely such a chance came his way very frequently!

"You speak English? You all speak English," she answered admiringly, though, could he but have detected it, a wistful sadness was mingled with her admiration. She was finding it so very difficult to practice her French!

"A leetle," he replied, his boyish face wreathed in smiles. The traffic scuttled by, directed not by the boy policeman, but by its own sweet will. The Swiss "bobbee" by the Lucerne bridge had forgotten about the holiday makers, and was chuckling with joy at his ability to answer the English girl in her own language.

"Een ten meeneets," he repeated delightedly, as if the sound of the words pleased him, and then laughed outright, as if they were sharing the most delicious joke in the world. "Now it will be een five meeneets," he remarked, as he held up the traffic for her to cross to the bus stop. When finally the bus arrived and departed, he smiled and waved her good-by. Was she not now an old friend with whom he had been talking in English?

And the "gendarme" at Thun. Never would she have dared to think of him as a "bobbee." His serious young face forbade the affectionate diminutive even in thought. Gravely he saluted as the car stopped, and one of the party asked the way to the station in her best German.

"Downstairs," he answered, pointing down the hill, "and then to your left." Solemnly they thanked him, and went on their way. It would not have seemed fitting to smile, even when they had turned the corner, for all the gravity of those who have been born among the mountains was in his face, and all the dignity of those who have lived there was in his bearing as he acknowledged their thanks with a salute.

"—and the 'bobbees.'" Yes, she had good taste, little dark-eyed Marie.

Portofino Vetta, near Rapallo, Italy. From a Water Color by Miss Amy L. Handy

AT SANTA MARGHERITA are little horse-drawn carriages with sunny-faced, smiling drivers who, for a very small sum, will drive one about all day. Fortified with a luncheon of bread and cheese and fruit, a day like this has a never-to-be-forgotten charm.

On the road from Santa Margherita to Camogli there is a side track from Ruta that climbs up the mountain with many a hairpin curve, each curve giving a more extended outlook. This road leads to Portofino Vetta, with its large hotel and wide view; it is connected with the fishing village of Portofino Mare by a mule track, a beautiful excursion for a good walker.

In returning to Ruta, part way down the mountain, there is a little chapel nestled on the hillside among feathery olive trees. Across the road the hill drops down to the blue sea with a panorama of colorful Italian towns scrambling along the shore, reaching even to Genoa. All this loveliness is bulwarked with the mountains that serve to keep off the cold north winds. It is a charming spot for a picnic for man and horse.

The Italian Riviera is full of such detours from the beaten track. The drivers respond to the travelers' interest in the beauties of their land, and delight in showing some hidden "bella vista." It is these stops that make a long day comfortable for the horse.

The Sun Burns Low

The sun burns low against the earth.
Its long flames searing half the sky;
But somewhere in the outer space
A waiting moon stands whitely by.
The fire goes out in purple smoke,
And the moon steps up the old wide way:
With slow and silver-printing feet
She treads the ashes of the day.

DORIS PEEL.

Learning Sunlight

The black bear cub stood at bay against the rear wall of the den. His woolly head was thrust forward and there was defiance in his little eyes as he watched the flat, yellow thing creeping ever so slowly toward him from the entrance. While he had been drowsing, the dry moss and bracken had been pawed from the doorway, his mother had gone and he was left alone to face this formless shining thing.

The cub knew nothing of what lay outside. This den in the hollow cedar was his world; weeks ago he had been born here and until now he had shared it with his mother. This glaring enemy dazzled him. Outside, the warming April wind droned lazily through the evergreens, and the swollen mountain stream filled the den with a vibrant undertone of movement. The cedar branches draping the entrance stirred again and a spearhead of invading sunlight shot forward and touched his flank.

For a half second he tried to shrink closer to the wall and then he whirled and cuffed left and right at the gleaming thing. He did not squall for his mother as other cubs might have done. He fought. In this, his first contact with the British Columbia wilderness, his stanch heart would not surrender. . . .

Then unexpectedly his mother came and the instant her body blocked the doorway the yellow thing vanished. Tyee looked with ludicrous suspicion to either side. His mother backed out and called him with throaty, coaxing growls. Warily he inclined his rolypoly body forward, shuffled on all fours to the door and ventured out. Within a few minutes he was accepting the light as unquestionably as did his mother.—HUBERT EVANS, in "The Silent Call."

Das grosse Bedürfnis der Menschheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF die Frage: „Was ist das große Bedürfnis der Menschheit?" würden vielleicht viele eine Antwort geben, die sich auf materielle Behaglichkeit und Versorgung bezieht. Dieses Bedürfnis scheint besonders vorzuherrschen. Ungenügende Versorgung ist das alltägliche Problem vieler Menschen. Doch mehr not tun die noch viel wichtigeren Dinge des Geistes. Ihrer bedarf die Menschheit am meisten. In dem Maße, wie dies erkannt wird, werden die täglichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Gesundheit, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Sanftmut sind einige der Dinge, die weder zu kaufen noch zu verkaufen sind. So unbezahlbar sie sind, so sind sie doch „ohne Geld und umsonst" zu haben.

Selbst wenn das menschliche Leben materielle Behaglichkeiten im Überfluß bietet, gewährt es keine Befriedigung, wenn das geistige Behagen fehlt. Das Versäumnis, sich Güte anzueignen und mit anderen zu teilen, verwandelt allzuleicht das Gold materiellen Erfolgs in Schlacke und läßt im Becher materieller Errungenschaft nur Bodensatz zurück.

Jesus der Christus wandte sich wegen seiner Versorgung beständig an Gott und verwirklichte sie in so reichem Maße, daß er eine Volksmenge in der Wüste speisen konnte. Er wußte, wie Paulus es später ausdrückte, daß Gott „überschwenglich tun kann über alles, das wir bitten oder verstehen, nach der Kraft, die da in uns wirkt". Als er seine Jünger daran erinnerte, daß alle ihre Bedürfnisse immer befriedigt wurden, fragte er sie: „Wie, vernehmet ihr denn nichts?"

Die Welt ist Mary Baker Eddy zu großem Dank verpflichtet; denn durch ihr andächtiges Forschen in der Bibel konnte sie die positive, beweisbare Regel des Reichtums der Güte Gottes entdecken und die Wahrheit, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, beweisen. Sie nannte ihre Entdeckung Christliche Wissenschaft und gab sie der Welt, damit alle Menschen Gott verstehen und dieses Verständnis bei ihren täglichen Bedürfnissen und in ihrem täglichen Leben durch „mitfolgende Zeichen" beweisen lernen können.

Beim Erwägen menschlicher Bedürfnisse ist man allzuleicht geneigt, nur an persönliche Bedürfnisse zu denken, Not mit Mangel in Verbindung zu bringen und vorauszusetzen, Not sei die Folge des Versäumnisses, materielle Dinge anzuhäufen. Scheinbare Not ist jedoch in erster Linie eine Folge des Mißlingens, Gott zu verstehen. Daher sollte der materielle Begriff der Entbehrung oder des Mangels als eine irrige Annahme erkannt werden. Das würde ihn heilen. Nicht mit einem Gefühl des Selbstbedauerns auf äußere Verhältnisse sehen, wenn ein Bedürfnis sich einzustellen scheint, sondern ehrlich in das eigene Bewußtsein schauen und herausfinden, worin das Denken von Gott abweicht, —das wird den Irrtum im eigenen Denken aufdecken und die falsche Geltendmachung, daß Gott weniger sein könne als Gott, das Gute, oder daß Er für uns unerreichbar sei, korrigieren.

Annahmen des Mangels, der Trennung, der Begrenzung gehören nicht zur Schöpfung Gottes. Sie bestehen nur als falsche Ansprüche. Es sind Versuchungen, die die Menschen dazu verleiten wollen, Gott und Seine Allmacht zu vergessen. Aber das Kind Gottes lebt bewußt im Reichtum des Gemüts, in der reichen Gegenwart Gottes.

Als die Jünger die ganze Nacht arbeiteten, fingen sie nichts. Als sie auf Jesu Geheiß ihr Netz auf der rechten Seite des Schiffes auswarfen, wurde es voll. Gott bitten, Er möge mehr von Seiner Güte—die stets gegenwärtig ist—geben, heißt ohne Verständnis beten, heißt sich in der Finsternis abmühen. Gott hat dem geistigen Menschen bereits Herrschaft „über die ganze Erde" gegeben. Gott um mehr Verständnis Seiner Allheit bitten, um das Verständnis, wodurch wir die Nichtigkeit alles Bösen klarer sehen, heißt unser Netz auf der rechten Seite auswerfen. Gottes Arbeit ist getan. Wir brauchen nur das Netz mit Vertrauen und Demut niederzulassen, mit genügend Glauben an Gott, um zu erwarten, daß wir es übervoll von Beweisen Seiner Gegenwart und Macht finden werden.

Als Folge des wahren Gottesverständnisses zeigt sich eine völligere Bekundung der Güte Gottes in allem Notwendigen. Um ein besseres Gottesverständnis zu erlangen, muß man bestrebt sein, gottähnlicher zu denken. Mrs. Eddy gibt auf Seite 4 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" die Regel: „Am meisten bedürfen wir des Gebetes inbrünstigen Verlangens nach Wachstum in der Gnade, das in Geduld, Sanftmut, Liebe und guten Werken zum Ausdruck kommt". Aktives Gebet ist nicht bloß ein passives Wünschen. Es ist das tägliche Streben, Gutes zu denken und Gutes zu tun, anstatt sich an eine abstrakte Theorie zu halten; und dies führt zu rechtem Leben. Wer sich in „Geduld, Sanftmut, Liebe und guten Werken" übt, beweist der Welt, daß er Gott versteht.

Materieller Hunger ist leicht zu stillen. Was aber außer Gott kann ein hungerndes Herz speisen? So kostbar das materielle Kleid auch sein mag, Tatsache ist, daß alle Menschen „das Gewand der Lobpreisung" (engl. Bibel) am nötigsten brauchen. Nicht denken: Was tut mir noch not, um behaglich zu leben? sondern beten: Was fehlt mir noch, um gottähnlicher zu sein?—das heißt wahren Reichtum finden.

„Mehr Liebe ist das große Bedürfnis der Menschen", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 107). Also keine selbstsüchtige Liebe, auch kein Verlangen nach den materiellen Dingen, die man für sich begehrt! Sie schreibt (an ders. Stelle): „Eine konzentrische, selbstvergessende, reine Zuneigung, die Kränkungen verzeiht und ihnen zuvorkommt, sollte die Leier menschlicher Liebe anschwellen lassen". Auf diese Art sehen wir das große Bedürfnis der Menschheit in seinem wahren Lichte.

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The Great Need of Mankind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF THE QUESTION were asked, "What is the great need of mankind?" the answer given by many would, perhaps, pertain to material comfort or supply. That particular need seems to be paramount; for many persons there is a daily problem of insufficient supply. Yet the need for the things of Spirit is of still greater importance; it is the deepest need of mankind. As this is realized, daily needs are met. Health, joy, peace, patience, gentleness, are some of the things which are neither bought nor sold. Priceless as these are, yet they are to be had "without money and without price."

Even though it be replete with material comfort, human experience fails to satisfy if the evidence of spiritual comfort be lacking. The failure to imbibe and to share goodness is apt to turn the gold of merely material success to dross and to leave only dregs in the cup of material achievement.

Jesus the Christ constantly looked to God for his supply, and so abundantly realized it that he was able to feed a multitude in the wilderness. He knew, as Paul afterward expressed it, that God is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us." He asked his disciples, as he reminded them that their needs had always been met, and with bread to spare, "How is it that ye do not understand?"

The world owes a debt of gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy, for through her prayerful study of the Bible she was able to discover the positive, provable rule of the abundance of God's goodness, and to demonstrate the truth that God is ever present. She named her discovery Christian Science, and gave it to the world so that all may learn how to understand God, and how with "signs following" to prove this understanding in regard to daily needs and daily experience.

In considering human needs, thought is prone to rest solely on the personal need, to associate need with lack, and to suppose that need is the result of the failure to accumulate material things. Apparent need appears, however, primarily because of the failure to understand God. Therefore the material sense of deprivation or lack should be seen as an error of belief, and this will heal it. Not to look to external conditions with a sense of self-pity, when a need seems apparent, but, instead, to look honestly within consciousness to see wherein thought is unlike God,—this will uncover the error in one's own thinking, and will correct the false claim that God can be less than God, good, or that He can be beyond our reach.

Beliefs of lack, separation, limitation, are no part of God's creation. They exist only as false claims; they are temptations which would sway an individual to forget God and His omnipotence. But God's child lives consciously in the abundance of Mind, in the abundant presence of God.

When the disciples toiled all night, they caught nothing. When, at Jesus' command, they cast on the right side of the ship, their nets were filled. To pray to God that He may give more of His goodness—goodness which is ever present—is to pray without understanding: it is to toil in the dark. God has already given to spiritual man dominion "over all the earth." To pray to God for more understanding of His allness, for the understanding through which we see more clearly the nothingness of all evil, is to cast our net on the right side. God's work is finished. The only need is to let down the net in confidence and humility, with faith enough in God to expect to find it overflowing with proof of His presence and power.

As a result of the true understanding of God there comes a fuller manifestation of God's goodness in all needful ways. To gain a better understanding of God, one must strive to entertain more Godlike thoughts. Mrs. Eddy gives the rule on page 4 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." Active prayer is not merely a passive wish; it is the daily effort to think and to do good, instead of holding to an abstract theory, and this leads to right living. One who practices "patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" gives proof to the world that he understands God.

Material hunger can be easily appeased; but what save God can feed a hungry heart? However costly may be the material raiment, all most need "the garment of praise." Not to think, What more do I need in order to be comfortable? but to pray, What lack I yet to be more Godlike?—this is to find true abundance.

"More love is the great need of mankind," Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 107). Not a selfish love, nor a desire for the material things which self wants! She says (*ibid.*), "A pure affection, concentric, forgetting self, forgiving wrongs and forestalling them, should swell the lyre of human love." The great need of mankind is thus seen in its true light.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

An Indo-Chinese Sail

It was . . . a beautiful day's sail up across the Tonlé Sap, the Great Lake formed by the Mekong in high-water time, now nearing its close. . .

All day we steamed through a veritable Gatun Lake, now with jungle and an occasional floating village on one side, now with a hazy range of hills off on the left, sometimes with nothing but the yellowish waters as far as the eye could see. Occasionally there was not even a junk in sight, no more trace of man than before his appearance among the terrestrial fauna; at other times the great expanse, broad as a sea, was flecked with sail-boats with almost diamond-shaped sails. . . .

The lake was flat as glass, one side lost on an ocean-like horizon, the other a low distant endless line of trees. A delicate lilac spread along all the rim of the sky; then on the western side the limpid air became pink, and almost suddenly everything was tinged with this color; the surface of the lake itself, the entire circle of horizon, every tiniest fleck of cloud in the sky above. Ahead, a line of beautiful green showed the endlessness of the drowned forest; on the west, in contrast, there came a quick heaping up of masses of dark . . . gigantic things which stood upright and seemed to weigh upon the waters, like fantastic blocks of mountains, standing out as clearly as if their summits were painted along the clear sky. . . .

Not long afterward we got off into sampans with happy laughing rowers and went away through the inundated forest, among great trees bathing clear to their upper branches. . . Higher rose the ever thicker forest close about us; we found ourselves ascending a narrowing stream; and at length, soon after the moon appeared, we bumped against something more or less resembling a pier . . . It was a tepid night, dotted with fire-flies, the musical silence forming an undertone to the droning of the cars broken now and again by the soughing of big water-wheels raising water from the small river that turned them.—HARRY A. FRANCK, in "East of Siam."

Midsummer Drive

Wild flowers—
A multi-colored veil
Spread over the earth
To yonder distant hill
In hues to match the azure sky!

Wild flowers in profusion,
Queen Anne's Lace, and Black-Eyed Susans,
Daisies,
In white billowy masses,
Interspersed with lithe, tall grasses;
Here a patch of deepest blues
Next to poppies, there the gentle hues
Of Sundew, Blue Vervain,
Yellow Star Grass, modest Plantain,
Maiden Pinks, Wild Columbine,
Meadowsweet, Celandine—
Heads to the light, a grateful story,
Just common weeds in all their glory.
And near the road-edge, where low sumac towers
Like Gullivers, the Milkweed flowers.

Now we come to a field of clover,
Agriculture, and a sober
Barn, some neat green grass—
A Pennsylvania town we pass.

ROSANNE HEDWIG ZAHLER.

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STOCK MARKET IS QUIET, BUT TONE FIRMER

News Slightly More Cheerful—Moderate Gains in Industrial List

NEW YORK (AP)—Disgusted with the uncertain stock market, traders all but ignored it today, and share prices reflected little but the closing out short contracts by bear traders anxious to be clear of commitments over Sunday.

Total sales were approximately 365,000 shares, the smallest Saturday turnover since May 8, 1926, when only 296,800 shares were traded. The previous Saturday minimum for this year was recorded June 28, when 586,590 shares were traded.

A better tone in the utility shares, which were under considerable bear pressure yesterday, was an encouragement to such speculators for the rise as bothered to look at the ticker tape. Leading shares, both in that group and in the industrials, worked a point or so higher.

Traders could not find a clue in the conflicting week-end trade and business reports on which to base operations. Even the mercantile services were in disagreement. Dun's reported some improvement in retail distribution, but Bradstreet's said its reports indicated that both wholesale and retail trade were quieter.

News More Cheerful

News from the motor industry was a little more cheerful. On Monday, several plants, including those of Ford, which had been shut down for two or three weeks, are scheduled to resume operations. Estimates of steel mill activity for next week do not indicate any considerable acceleration, but at least there is no suggestion of further recession.

The monthly survey of the New York Federal Reserve Bank made its appearance, and indicated continuance of satisfactory conditions in both credit and banking.

Such shares as U. S. Steel, United Corporation, American Can, American Water Works, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, North American, Radio, General Electric, Air Reduction and National Biscuit gained a point or so, while Consolidated Gas, a soft spot yesterday, rallied 2. Ingersoll Rand, Union Pacific, and Auburn Auto mounted 3 to 5.

On the other hand, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Sears Roebuck, Houston Oil and Byers lost a point or two. Warner Brothers duplicated the year's low at 35½, then rallied a little.

Convertibles Are Higher

Buoyancy of convertible issues influenced by the firmness of shares carried several popular bonds upward in the quiet trading today. Warner Brothers 6s rose nearly two points, and General Theaters 6s gained nearly a point. Railroad convertibles joined the forward movement, with St. Paul adjustment 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s profiting from the improved tone.

Best grade corporation issues were firm, with a few railroad and utility bonds advancing moderately.

Utility issues were steady, with offerings particularly thin. Interest in foreign bonds ebbed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	26	26	26	26	
373⅝	217⅝	1.60	Adams Ex	1100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼	
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	200	31	31	31	31	
156⅜	103¼	.. 3	Air Reduc	400	116½	115⅝	116	115¼	
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8	8	8	8½	
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	1200	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼	
107½	87	5½	Alleghny pf ww xxx.	200	96	95¾	96	..	
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	400	265	263½	265	264	
126¾	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	125¾	125¾	125¾	128¼	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	200	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56¾	
21⅜	6⅜	..	Am Br Bov	500	17	16¾	17	16¾	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	3800	130	128¼	129⅝	128½	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	200	58	58	58	58	
51¼	36⅜	2	Am Chicle	200	45½	44⅛	44⅝	44	
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	100	11½	11½	11½	12	
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	38	37	37	38⅛	
101⅜	56¼	..	Am & FPw	5900	73¼	71⅞	72⅝	72½	
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	..	
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	34½	34½	34½		
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	500	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34½	
105	43¼	8	Am Loco	300	45¼	44½	44½	44½	
51½	30⅛	1½	Am Metals	100	31½	31½	31½	31½	
119⅞	72⅜	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1200	84¾	84⅛	84¼	83⅜	
107	99	6	Am Pw&Lt 6½	300	102¼	102⅛	102¼	101⅛	
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1400	26½	26⅛	26⅝	26	
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	200	55	55	55	54⅞	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	300	67	66¾	66¾	66⅞	
52⅛	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	40	40	40	40	
69⅝	47	5	Am Sugar	300	54	53¾	54	53½	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	9100	211	209½	210	209⅜	
124⅞	72⅛	1§	Am Wat W	100	92	92	92	90⅛	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	2300	51	50⅛	51	50⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5	5	5	5¼	
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3	3	3	3	
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	40	40	40	..	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105	105	105	..	
51⅜	30¼	1	†Atl Refin	400	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
37	25½	1	§Atlas Stores	500	30⅛	30	30⅛	30¼	
263¾	91	4	§Auburn Auto	2000	123¼	114	122	118	
81¼	43	3	Auto Strop A	500	77	76¾	77	77⅝	
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	1200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛	
			—B—						
116½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	..	
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	400	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¾	
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	2700	81¾	81⅛	81¾	81	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	128	128	128	126¾	
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	500	34	33⅜	33⅜	34½	
50⅜	40⅛	3	Borden	3500	78¾	78	78⅜	78⅝	
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1500	23	22⅜	22⅜	22¾	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	16⅞	16	16½	16	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	100	65	65	65	64¾	
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	800	125	124	125	124	
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	.. 9⅞	
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	36	36	36	37	
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	10	9	9	9	8⅝	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1800	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27½	
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32	
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17	
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	2000	70¾	69½	69½	71	
			—C—						
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15½	
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac n wi	100	46½	46½	46½	46½	
262¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	3000	196	192	195¼	193½	
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	100	61½	61½	61½	62	
60	9	..	Celotex	1000	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	63	
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	900	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	
105⅞	43⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	7	6¾	7	6¼	
173⅜	8	..	Chi Gt West	100	11	11	11	10¾	
263⅜	121½	..	Chi M&SP	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	..	
1107⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106½	106½	106½	..	
43	24	3	Chrysler	2000	29½	29¼	29½	29⅛	
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	50	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅝	
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	..	
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½	
77	36¼	2	Colo F&I	100	51	51	51	50⅜	
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	3500	63⅝	62¼	63⅛	62¾	
110	87	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	107	
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	400	265	263½	265	264	
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	125¾	125¾	125¾	128¼	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	200	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56¾	
21⅜	6⅜	..	Am Br Bov	500	17	16¾	17	16¾	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	3800	130	128¼	129⅝	128½	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	200	58	58	58	58	
51¼	36⅜	2	Am Chicle	200	45½	44⅛	44⅝	44	
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	100	11½	11½	11½	12	
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	38	37	37	38⅛	
101⅜	56¼	..	Am & FPw	5900	73¼	71⅞	72⅝	72½	
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	..	
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	34½	34½	34½		
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	500	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34½	
105	43¼	8	Am Loco	300	45¼	44½	44½	44½	
51½	30⅛	1½	Am Metals	100	31½	31½	31½	31½	
119⅞	72⅜	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1200	84¾	84⅛	84¼	83⅜	
107	99	6	Am Pw&Lt 6½	300	102¼	102⅛	102¼	101⅛	
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1400	26½	26⅛	26⅝	26	
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	200	55	55	55	54⅞	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	300	67	66¾	66¾	66⅞	
52⅛	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	40	40	40	40	
69⅝	47	5	Am Sugar	300	54	53¾	54	53½	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	9100	211	209½	210	209⅜	
124⅞	72⅛	1§	Am Wat W	100	92	92	92	90⅛	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	2300	51	50⅛	51	50⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5	5	5	5¼	
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3	3	3	3	
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	40	40	40	..	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105	105	105	..	
51⅜	30¼	1	†Atl Refin	400	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
37	25½	1	§Atlas Stores	500	30⅛	30	30⅛	30¼	
263¾	91	4	§Auburn Auto	2000	123¼	114	122	118	
81¼	43	3	Auto Strop A	500	77	76¾	77	77⅝	
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	1200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛	
			—B—						
116½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	..	
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	400	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¾	
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	2700	81¾	81⅛	81¾	81	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	128	128	128	126¾	
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	500	34	33⅜	33⅜	34½	
50⅜	40⅛	3	Borden	3500	78¾	78	78⅜	78⅝	
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1500	23	22⅜	22⅜	22¾	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	16⅞	16	16½	16	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	100	65	65	65	64¾	
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	800	125	124	125	124	
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	.. 9⅞	
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	36	36	36	37	
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	10	9	9	9	8⅝	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1800	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27½	
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32	
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17	
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	2000	70¾	69½	69½	71	
			—C—						
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15½	
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac n wi	100	46½	46½	46½	46½	
262¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	3000	196	192	195¼	193½	
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	100	61½	61½	61½	62	
60	9	..	Celotex	1000	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	63	
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	900	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	
105⅞	43⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	7	6¾	7	6¼	
173⅜	8	..	Chi Gt West	100	11	11	11	10¾	
263⅜	121½	..	Chi M&SP	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	..	
1107⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106½	106½	106½	..	
43	24	3	Chrysler	2000	29½	29¼	29½	29⅛	
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	50	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅝	
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	..	
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½	
77	36¼	2	Colo F&I	100	51	51	51	50⅜	
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	3500	63⅝	62¼	63⅛	62¾	
110	87	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	107	
373⅜	153⅜	.28	Col Graph	200	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾	
94	77½	6½	Com Cr Ipt xw	10	85	85	85	..	
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	..	
38	20⅜	1	Com Sol	1600	26¼	25¾	26⅛	25¾	
20¼	12⅜	½	Comwlth So	1500	14⅛	13⅞	14	14	
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	800	13	12½	12½	13¼	
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	2500	107	104⅝	107	104⅝	
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	
2	⅝	..	Con Textile	100	1	1	1	1	
8½	3¾	..	Container B	700	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..	
7	3⅜	..	Con Bak B	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾	
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1400	60	59⅞	59⅞	60	
30½	18⅞	..	Cont Oil	1200	20¾	20⅛	20¾	21	
40⅞	20	1	Cont Chares	1000	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾	
33	15½	..	Coty	400	21½	21¼	21½	21½	
22	10¼	..	Crosley	400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	100	40	49	49	494	
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	110	110	110	..	
19½	9	—	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	13	
65⅜	42¼	..	Cub Am S pf	10	42¾	42¼	42¾	..	
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	200	10	10	10	9½	
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	61	
			—D—						
14	14	1.44	DeBeers	20	14	14	14	..	
237	139	8	Diamond M	1000	226¾	225	226¾	224½	
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	1500	115½	114	115½	114½	
			—E—						
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	500	210	209	210	209	
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24	
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	100	77½	77½	77½	76½	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	300	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅝	
102½	67	1	Elec P & L	7500	70¼	68½	70	67	
63¾	25⅛	..	Erie	100	41½	41	41½	41⅛	
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	12½	12½	12½	..	
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	50	23	23	23	..	
			—F—						
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	13	12⅞	13	12⅝	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	35½	35½	35½	34½	
98	92	6½	Filene pf	10	97	97	97	..	
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	♦ 0	71	71	71	71⅛	
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	2	1¾	2	1¾	
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	100	7	7	7	6⅞	
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	200	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	81½	
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	5500	45¾	45⅛	45½	45½	
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	1000	44⅜	41	44	44	
			—G—						
73¼	21½	..	Gardner M	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..	
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	100	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅞	
71⅛	37⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	600	45½	45¼	45¼	..	
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	14⅜	14	14	14	
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	9000	70⅞	69½	70⅞	69¾	
11½	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	
61¼	46⅜	3	Gen Foods	2000	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝	
13⅜	8	.30§	Gen G&E A	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	45	45	45	45¼	
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	9000	46¼	45⅛	46¼	45⅝	
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1500	80¼	79	80¼	79½	
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	12	12	12	..	
50	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	1700	77⅞	76½	77⅝	76½	
106½	58	5§	Gillette	3500	83⅝	82	83½	82¼	
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	500	16½	16	16½	15⅝	
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1000	40½	40	40½	40¼	
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	800	25½	25	25½	25½	
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	400	64	63	63	62¾	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	
52	30	..	Grand Silver	100	39	39	39	38½	
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	2000	16¾	15¾	16½	..	
43½	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	400	43⅞	42½	43⅞	42¾	
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	200	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32¼	
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	82	81⅝	81⅝	..	
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	21½	21	21	21½	
34½	18⅝	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
120	115⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	116	116	116	115½	
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Grunow	2000	14	13⅞	13⅞	14½	
			—H—						
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	50	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36⅞	
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	16½	16⅜	16½	16½	
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	400	12⅜	12	12	12½	
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	94	94	94	..	
116⅞	52¼	10a	Houston Oil	1300	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	85	
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	46½	46½	46½	..	
26⅝	13	2§	Hupp Motors	100	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	
			—I—						
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	300	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21½	
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	400	198	194	198	194½	
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	80	80	80	..	
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16	
13½	9⅛	.60	Insurn ctfs	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13	
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	700	27⅛	26	27	26⅜	
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	200	6	6	6	..	
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	400	175½	175	175½	175	
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	400	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	13¼	
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1100	6	6⅜	6⅞	6¾	
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	300	68¾	67	68¾	66	
75½	50⅛	..	Int Comb ctfs	100	67	67	67	..	
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	1000	82⅞	81⅜	82⅞	82	
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	200	38½	38	38½	37¼	
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	20	79	78½	79	77½	
33	19	1	Int M Mar	300	22	21¼	22	20¾	
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	13300	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	23½	
86	70	7	Int Paper 7%	50	80	78⅞	80	78	
50⅜	35¾	3	Int Print Ink	100	37	37	37	..	
45¾	36	1	Int Salt	600	39¼	38⅞	39¼	38½	
77⅜	40⅛	2	Int Tel&Tel	500	45⅜	45¼	45⅝	45½	
40	18	2	Int ent S	1300	24¾	24	24¾	24	
29	14	2	Inv Equ	200	15¾	15½	15½	..	
			—J—						
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	600	85¼	84	85	84¾	
123½	118½	7	Johns & L pf	10	122	121½	122	121	
			—K—						
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	200	31	30⅞	31	30¾	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
26⅜	7½	..	Kelvinator	1300	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜	
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	2600	39¾	38⅞	39¼	39	
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	3600	3	3	3	2	
35⅝	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	600	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
48⅛	21	1	Kroger	500	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
			—L—						
29½	21¼	..	Lago Oil	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29	
108½	105	7	Leh PC pf	100	105	105	105	..	
27½	22½	3	Leh V Coal pf	300	27	26	27	..	
97¼	66⅞	3	Lehman	400	74	73⅞	74	74	
81⅞	52¾	4§	Liquid Car	600	68	68	68	68¼	
95¾	42⅛	3§	Loews Inc	400	71¼	70½	71¼	70¾	
138½	120	7	Louis & N	400	120	119	119	120½	
44⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	200	26⅞	25½	26⅜	26¼	
			—M—						
44	30½	2	McCraw Hill	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35	
89¼	61	4§	McKeesport	500	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾	
150¼	109	2§	Macy	200	119	118	119	..	
52½	28¾	5	Magma Cop	100	33	33	33	33	
68½	56½	7	Man Elv gtd	70	50	50	50	50	
40½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	1000	31	30	30	30½	
32½	21¾	..	Mann & Midland	32	32	32	32	32	
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	
51⅜	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	200	38½	38½	38½	38	
40½	21½	3	Maytag pf ww	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25	
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	1400	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22¼	
32½	15⅛	1½	Miami Cop	200	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
33	22½	2	Mid Cont	100	24	24	24	24⅝	
2½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Midsummer Slack Accentuates Depression—Bases for Better Sentiment

The usual midsummer slackness in United States trade and industry is serving to accentuate the general depression at the moment.

Little progress has been made toward clarifying the business situation this week, new developments adding merely to the cross-currents already noted. While some lines of business show improvement, a number of important trade indices fail to reveal gains. The encouraging change in sentiment that has been making itself felt the last few weeks seems to be acquiring momentum, however.

The reasons for increased cheerfulness have become more generally apparent the last few days. The decline in commodity prices has at last reached through into the retail field, and the public, as a result, is finding its dollar enlarged in buying power. The declarations of industrial leaders, some of whom represent the employment of many thousands of workers the country over, that they are definitely against wage reductions has been most reassuring.

Wheat at New Lows

The problem causing most concern is the continued drop in commodity prices. Wheat slumped to new low levels this week, the lowest in many years. There is seen little hope of a turn for the better in this line in 1930, and curtailment of crops next season is again being held out as a possible corrective of wheat market conditions.

Carloadings gave their usual performance in this week's report which covers the latest available figures. Loadings again exceeded those of a week earlier but were well below 1929 levels.

Bank clearings this week declined 28 per cent from the corresponding period last year. June figures on circulation of money in the United States showed a decline.

Financing by bonds totaled $123,460,400 this week, which compares with $76,846,000 in the preceding week and $31,457,000 a year ago.

Trade volume for the week ended July 26, measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, declined from the previous week as well as from the similar week last year. Wholesale prices showed only slight change.

South American Reports

Nearly all lines of commercial activity in Brazil are far below normal, Commerce Department cables say. Import volume has fallen below the recent low levels. Exports have been light. Further declines are noted in industrial activity. Exchange is unsettled.

The national labor office of Bolivia states that employment trends there are unsatisfactory. General economic conditions show little change, trade remaining at low levels.

Declining exports of copper and nitrate have adversely affected Chile's foreign trade. As a result of these less favorable trends, the Chilean Government is taking steps to reduce expenditures. Salaries of Government employees are being reduced 15 per cent and surplus personnel is being dispensed with.

Business in Peru is estimated to be about 50 per cent below normal. In Uruguay an increase in retail sales is reported as the result of lower prices.

Leading Stock Markets

Values of stocks on the New York market gained 22 per cent in July compared with June. This week's market has been a rather uncertain affair. One day's trading early in the week resulted in a gain of more than 6 points in the industrial averages but a decline on the following day and continued for three sessions, one of which saw an average decline in industrials of nearly 6 points. A steadier tone developed late in the week. Brokers' loans increased $2,000,000.

Stocks began the week generally strong in the London market but eased later. Improvement in sterling aided a rise toward the end of the week.

After a quiet opening, the Paris market developed weakness, then rallied in the last session of the week. Prices on the Berlin Boerse displayed a weak tone early this week, steadied about midweek and then turned weak again in Friday's market.

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING IS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A larger variety of constructions marked this week's sales in the local cloth market, but the volume of business was light and about the same as of last week. Practically all orders were for nearby delivery and on a price basis equivalent to that of the last two weeks.

In most demand were the 36-inch goods of the print yarn class. Wide odds continued in fair demand, and small trading was done in marquisettes.

Taking the stand that curtailment will be beneficial in the long run, most of the fine goods mills curtailed extensively this week.

Today's quotations on standard goods are as follows: 38½-inch, 64x60s, 6c; 39-inch, 56x44s, 5⅞c; 27-inch, 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-inch, 56x52s, 4⅝c, and 25-inch, 40x32s, 2⅞c.

DIVIDENDS

American News Company declared the regular bi-monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Standard Oil of Kansas declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 23.

White Motor Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Brill Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Taber Mill declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Soule Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The stock dividend of the City Ice & Fuel Company of 1½ per cent in the common stock previously declared is payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Employers Group Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 2.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 13.

General Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the convertable preferred, Series A, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

F. E. Myers & Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am Met 5½s	97½	97½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	162⅝	162⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105¾	105¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW& Elec 5s '34	101	101
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	92⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81¾	81¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¾
B&O cv 4½s	101¾	101¾
B&O 5s series D	103⅞	103⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	1[illegible]
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅜	89⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	52½	52½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	99⅝	99⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100⅞	100¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅜	98⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96⅝
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	100¾	100¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅞	100⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	50	49½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	77	76
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	52½	52½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¾	95¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Erie '75s	92⅞	92⅞
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	112½	112½
Fed Metal 7s '34	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater 6s	96	95½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Gulf Mobile & N 5½s '59	100	100
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅜	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¼	100¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	79	78
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65¼	65¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65	65
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	46¼	46¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅜	90⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv'39	109½	109½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	97¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104½	104½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	96	96
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	79	79
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83½	83½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98¾	98¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY N H&H cit 6s '40	105¾	105¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	101¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¾	88¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '51	102¾	102¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	92¾	92¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	103¾
enn R R 4½ D	97⅜	97¼
enn R R 5s '64	105¼	104¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	96⅜	96
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅞	100⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81	81
hil & Read C & I 6s '49	99	99
Pitts C CStL 5s B '75	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅞	94⅞
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¼	91
St L & S F 4½s '78	93⅜	93¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	103
Seab A L con 6s '45	54	54
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97⅜
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99Z	99½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89	89
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99½	99½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	90
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99⅜
Tex Corp 5s '44	104⅝	104½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¼	102¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Unitn El L&P rfe 5s '33	101½	101¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85	84¾
Walworth 6s '45	89½	89½
Warner Quin 6s '39	81	81
Warner Bros Pict 6s	96¼	95⅛
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	106	106
Western Maryland 4s '52	85½	85½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 6½s '36	110	110
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	21½	21½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 2	Aug 1
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
4th 4xs '38	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.31	103.10
4th 4¼s rg	102.28	103.10	102.28	103.10	103.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Antioquia III	74¼	74¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	79	78¼
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	94⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅜	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110⅛	110⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91½	91½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71¼	71¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71¾	71½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87¾	87¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	74½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100½
Bremen 7s '35	103	103
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81⅜	81
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	95
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	91
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	78½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 1945s	94	94
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69	69
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110⅞	110⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109⅛	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅛	93⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101	100¾
Duke Power 6s	105½	105½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
French Nat 8S 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124½
Gelsenk Min 6s	96	96
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	94
Germ G E 6s '48	96½	96
Germ G E 7s '45	104	104
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91	90½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¼	100
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92½
Karstadt 6s '43	76	76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96½	96½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Montevideo 7s '37 xw	98¾	98¾
New So Wales 5s '58	83⅞	83⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¼	100¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	95	95
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105¼
Poland 6s '40	74¾	74¾
Poland 8s '50	94½	94
Quensl'd (State) 6s '47	99	98½
Quensl'd (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rhine West '53 ww	90½	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	71⅝	71⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96½	96½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78½	78½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96¾	96¾
Ruhr 6s	81½	81½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¼	90¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99	99
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91	91
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105½	105½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅞

WHEAT PRICES CRUMBLE FAST IN LAST WEEK

Slump Six Cents, With Foreign Buying Heavy on the Decline—Corn Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Discouragement over the fact that wheat prices were unable to hold even small advances, started another wave of liquidation the last week, prices suffering declines of six cents or more before there was much of any rallying tendency shown. On the extreme decline there was again a big volume of export business and this with short covering on a big scale rallied the market appreciably. The advances, however, continue to meet free selling with Northwest hedging pressure evidently increasing.

August 1 private estimates of the wheat crop were about as looked for, winter wheat estimates running from 569,000,000 to 595,000,000 bushels, and spring from 225,000,000 to 236,000,000 bushels, the loss in the Northwest about offsetting the better yields in winter wheat.

Export sales so far have been liberal, and while the movement has been heavy, there is no congestion so far in elevator room, as more wheat is being exported than last year, and there is also more wheat being absorbed by mills and elevator interests on account of its fine quality.

Wet weather in Europe is stimulating considerable buying and while wide advertisement is given the offers of Russian wheat, it has yet to be proved that country will be more of a factor than it was last year. Broomhall estimated the world's wheat crop at 4,080,000,000 bushels, or 192,000,000 bushels more than in 1929, and this report coming at a time when longs were on the retreat increased the pressure.

On the other hand, European requirements undoubtedly will be much larger than last year. In this country, it is the general impression that owing to the high prices for corn, the amount of wheat used for animal feed will increase greatly and possibly be a big factor in absorbing unduly large stocks.

Export bids at the Gulf were not quite so strong as a week ago. Crop reports from Canada indicate about an average crop.

Corn has advanced while wheat has sold off, the drought situation being the worst in many years, with the crop going back all the time according to current reports. In the heart of the Corn Belt, the territory immediately tributary to Chicago, the outlook for corn is still good, but in nearly all other sections the drought and heat combination has wrecked prospects radically.

The private estimates for Aug. 1 showed a loss on the average of 405,000,000 bushels from a month ago, giving some idea of how serious the situation has become. The Government weekly crop and weather report was sensational in its picture of drought conditions.

Oats and rye held much better than wheat, and there was no great pressure. Cash markets were fairly firm in all grains, with corn continuing in good demand while receipts were moderate.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¼c	34⅜c
Bar silver in London	15⅞d	16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅞d	84s 11⅞d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$126,000,000	$1,471,000,000
Year ago today	108,000,000	2,086,000,000
Balances	62,000,000	180,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	210,000,000
Exchgs for week	515,000,000	6,726,000,000
Bals for week	271,000,000	941,000,000
F R bank credit	58,163,632	158,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.87	$4.87⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅜	4.87⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1399½	.1400	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2391	.2391	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1415	.1415	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2683	.2683	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.012993/4	.012993/4	.193
Holland—orin	.4028½	.4028½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754¼	.1754¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2682	.2682	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1119	.1132	.193
Sweden—krona	.2691	.2691½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943½	.1943¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.3175	.3175	**
Shanghai—tael	.3775	.3775	**
India—rupee	.3611	.3611	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5628	.5628	.5678

South America

Argentina—peso	.3604	.3604	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1028	.1028	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5250	.8250	1.0342

North America

Canada—dollar	1.00 5-32	1.00 5-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

YALE & TOWNE NET

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. reported June quarter net income of $24,140, equal to five cents a share on 486,656 shares, compared with $619,209, or $1.41 a share on 440,000 shares in the June quarter, 1929.

Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	89½	89½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108	108
Vienna 6s '52	97	86⅞
Warsaw 7s '58	75¼	75½

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (Hds)	High	Low	Last
1 Air Invest cvt pf	13	13	13
3 Am Capital B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Am Cit P&LA	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 Am Cities P&LB	16½	16½	16½
7 Am Cyan B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Am Dept St	4	4	4
1 Am & Fgn Pw war	50	50	50
2 Am Gas & El	138¼	137⅜	138¼
1 Am Invest B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Am Lt & Trac	61	61	61
1 Amer Maize	34½	34½	34½
5 Am Maracaibo	2¼	2¼	2¼
†10 Am Stove	59	59	59
9 Am Sup Power	23½	23	23⅛
12 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	8⅞	8½	8¾
11 Appalach Gas	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4 Ark Nat Gas A	9⅝	9½	9⅝
7 Asso Gas & El A	32⅛	31½	31½
4 Aut V M cv pr pf	13	12	13
B			
1 Bahia Corp	5½	5½	5½
1 Blue Ridge	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 Blue Ridge cvt pf	40⅜	40	40
1 Braz Tr & Lt	37	37	37
1 Buckeye Ipe	55½	55½	55½
1 Buff Niag & E P pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Burma Ltd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Bwana M'Kubua	3¼	3¼	3¼
C			
2 Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
1 CAM Co pf	2½	2½	2½
6 Can Marc Wireless	4½	4¼	4⅜
2 Cent Pub Serv A	28½	28½	28½
3 Cen States El	23⅜	23	23
3 Chath Ph Al nv	19⅛	19	19
23 Cities Service	28⅜	28¼	28¼
3 Comwlth & So war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Cons Cop Min	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cons G&E Balt	115	115	115
1 Cord Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Corroon & Rey	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Cosden Oil	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
D			
1 Derby Oil	7	7	7
2 Detroit Aircraft	5	5	5
1 Doehler Die-Cast	12	12	12
1 Dresser Mfg B	37	37	37
E			
1 East Sttaes Pow B	30	30	30
1 Eisler Elec	9¼	9¼	9¼
58 El Bond & Sh	81½	80¾	81½
5 El Bond & Sh pf	106⅞	106½	106⅞
2 El Bond & Sh 5½ pf	94¼	94¼	94¾
4 El Pow Assoc	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
1 Electric Share	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Empire Fire Ins	12	12	12
F			
3 Falcon Lead	1/32	1/32	1/32
5 Ford Mot Ld	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
G			
9 Gen Bak	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Globe Underwrit	10½	10½	10½
1 Gold Seal Elec	2½	2½	2½
28 Goldman Sachs	17⅛	17	17
1 Grief L & B pf X	98½	98½	98½
1 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
H			
3 Habershaw Cable & W	20	20	20
1 Handley P pr pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†25 Hartford Elec	88	88	88
6 Hires Co A	31⅛	30	31⅛
I			
1 Ind Ter Ill B	32	32	32
4 Insull Util	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Insurance Sec	16	16	16
43 Int Nickel rts	1/32	1/32	1/32
5 Internat Pet	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
L			
1 Leonard Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Lion Oil	20	20	20
M			
†50 Mangel St pf	58	58	58
3 Mavis Bott	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Mead Johnson	73½	73½	73½
4 Memphis Nat Gas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Metal & Min	13	13	13
1 Midland United	26	26	26
†50 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
N			
2 National Am Co	6⅛	6	6⅛
1 Nat Avia	9½	9½	9½
1 Nat Investors	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1 Nat Screen	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2 Nat Short T Sec A	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
2 Newmont Min	87	87	87
5 Niag Hud Pow	16⅝	16½	16½
1 do A war	4½	4½	4½
2 Niles Bem Pond	29	29	29
3 Nor & So Am A	16	16	16
3 Nor European Oil	2½	2¼	2½
O			
2 Ohio Oil pf	15	105	105
2 Outboard Mot A	7½	7½	7½
P			
2 Pacific Pub Ser	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1 Pandem Oil	½	½	½
12 Pennroad Corp	11⅞	11½	11½
2 Polymet Mfg	8½	8½	8½
1 Premier Gold	1	1	1
1 Prince & Whitely	10	10	10
2 Prudential Invest	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
13 Pub Util Hold	19¾	19⅛	19¾
†20 Pure Oil pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
Q			
†20 Quaker Oats	208	208	208
3 Quincy Mining	15¼	15	15¼
R			
4 Rainbow L Prod A	10½	10	10½
7 Rainbow L Prod B	5	4⅞	5
1 Reiter Foster	3¼	3¼	3¼
S			
1 Saxet Co	16⅛	16¼	16¼
11 Segal Lock rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Selected Indust	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Shenandoah	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Shenandoah pf	42	41¾	41¾
20 †Singer Mfg	450	450	450
2 South Am G & Pl	1	1	1
1 South Pipe	18	18	18
1 Southwest Gas Ut	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Stand Mot	1¾	1⅜	1½
2 Stand Oil Ind

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OARSMEN HOLD 6 TITLE RACES

Philadelphia Takes Four Championships on Opening Day of Regatta

Six championship events and an extra race for women scullers was decided on the opening day of the fifty-eighth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Charles River, Boston, Aug. 1. The regatta will be brought to a close this afternoon when seven more championships and two extra races are held.

The first event of the afternoon was a race for women scullers with Miss Delna Carlstrom of the Worcester Rowing Club and Miss P. Marshall Tate of the Shawmut Rowing Club the only entrants. Miss Carlstrom won by about two lengths, covering a quarter-mile course in 9m. 22 4-5s.

Of the six championship events determined Aug. 1, oarsmen from Philadelphia captured four while the other two went to New Yorkers. Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia captured both events for 145-pounders, Thomas Clark winning the singles sculls race in 9m. 22 4-5s., while the club's four-oared shell, stroked by T. R. Glick, captured that event in 8m. 20s.

The Bachelors' Barge Club took the senior four-oared and senior doubles event. Emanuel J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, who won the title last year, were successful in defending the doubles, winning in 8m. 17 3-5s., while the four-oared crew stroked by Arthur R. Devine, won that event in 8m. 5 4-5s.

The association singles sculls race was won by Leo B. Menne of the Nassau Boat Club, New York, in 9m. 26s. This race resulted in a mixup which was not settled until late at night. Six men started in the event with William G. Miller of the Bachelors' Barge Club, the favorite to win. Miller finished first in between four and five lengths, but was disqualified for passing one of the finish flags outside of the course. Jeremiah J. Shea, St. Alphonsus Club, Boston, finished second, but he was disqualified for having gone under a wrong arch in the Harvard Bridge, and Menne, who crossed the line third, was declared the winner. As the result of a protest made by Miller, it was decided that he might enter the championship singles event today if he so desired. Shea protested, but it was not allowed.

The other race Aug. 1 was won by the New York Athletic Club eight-oared intermediate crew when it defeated the South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., and the West Lynn Boat Club of Lynn, in 7m. 14 1-5s. The summary:

Women's Singles Sculls (½-Mile)—Won by Miss Delna Carlstrom, Worcester R. C.; Miss P. M. Tate, Shawmut R. C., South Boston, second. Time—9m. 22 4-5s.

Senior 145-Pound Singles Sculls—Won by Thomas Clark, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Leslie G. Haines, Union B. C., Boston, second; Harold T. Dinsmore, Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia, third; Lawrence Russell, Union B. C., Boston, fourth. Time—9m. 22 4-5s.

Senior 145-Pound Four-Oared Shells—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia (bow, W. L. Dawson; No. 2, John McKay; No. 3, J. T. Vogel; stroke, T. R. Glick; coxswain, Royal Lochten. South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill. (bow, M. Whitfield; No. 2, J. Moritz; No. 3, R. Milbert; stroke, H. McDowell; coxswain, P. Durand), second; Penn A. C., Philadelphia (bow, Frank Moser; No. 2, George Hood; No. 3, Barlton Addie; stroke, James Beckett; coxswain, Edward Dougherty), third. Time—8m. 20s.

Association Singles Sculls—Won by Leo B. Menne, Nassau B. C., New York; A. B. Vogt, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, second; A. O. Wirth, Viking R. C., New York, third; Claude Moore, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—9m. 26s.

Senior Four-Oared Shells—Won by Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia (Bow, K. B. Myers; No. 2, J. V. Schmitt; No. 3, Charles Karle; stroke, Arthur R. Devine; coxswain, W. Armstrong); Penn A. C., Philadelphia (Bow, Scott Stroh; No. 2, Fred Vaders; No. 3, George Mattson; stroke, Paul McDowell; coxswain, Edward Dougherty), second; Undine B. C., Philadelphia (bow, Robert Moore; No. 2, C. A. Oldach; No. 3, Roy A. Luft; stroke, Edward J. Pomfret; coxswain, Royal Lochten), third. Time—8m. 5 4-5s.

Senior Doubles Sculls—Won by Emanuel J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C., Philadelphia; Eugene Clark and Thomas Clark, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second; Clement B. Newbold and Winthrop Rutherford Jr., University B. C., Philadelphia, third; Anthony B. Cassedy and Gerald J. Cassedy, Union B. C., fourth. Time—8m. 17 3-5s.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by New York A. C. (bow, W. A. O'Connor; No. 2, P. N. Troshkin; No. 3, F. W. Mall; No. 4, F. L. Lawrence; No. 5, R. C. Short; No. 6, W. M. Elliott; No. 7, J. H. Parker; stroke, R. G. Homan; coxswain, J. G. Domenech); South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill. (bow, George Brown; No. 2, J. Flynn; No. 3, F. N. Menke; No. 4, A. Vidas; No. 5, G. Holm; No. 6, William Sass; No. 7, Reuser; stroke, I. Mester; coxswain, H. Venvertloh), second; West Lynn B. C., Lynn, (bow, J. J. McGrath; No. 2, E. W. Thomas; No. 3, B. C. Gower; No. 4, S. H. Baileur; No. 5, J. M. Smith; No. 6, J. J. Quirk; No. 7, H. E. Dow; stroke, J. E. Hildebrand; coxswain, Henry Wall), third. Time—7m. 14 1-5s.

POLO PONIES SAIL ON THE MINNETONKA

LONDON (AP) — Great Britain polo ponies which are to participate in the matches for the Westchester Cup in September, sailed from Tilbury Aug. 2 on the liner Minnetonka. Forty-one of the mounts were bought for the team and 19 are owned by players or were lent for the international challenge matches.

Capt. Maurice Kingscote, the official horse master appointed by the Hurlingham Club last summer, said before he sailed with the ponies that they probably were the best lot of mounts ever gotten together. He said that Great Britain had a good chance to regain the Westchester Cup.

All the horses were in excellent shape. For the transatlantic trip each has a separate stabling, and will have as much care and attention as the richest occupant of the royal suites in Atlantic liners.

Gerald Balding, who played consistently well at No. 2 in all trial matches, sailed for America at the same time on the Mauretania. The six other British international players —Tremayne, Lacey, Pat Roark, Aidan Roark, George and Guiness—will sail Aug. 9.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	69	41	.627
Baltimore	66	47	.584
Toronto	62	51	.549
Montreal	60	51	.541
Buffalo	52	59	.468
Newark	48	61	.440
Jersey City	46	65	.414
Reading	41	69	.373

RESULTS AUG. 1

Jersey City 15, Reading 8.
Baltimore 3, Newark 2.
Rochester 11, Toronto 6.
Montreal 12, Buffalo 8.

Four Cup Defense Candidates Join the New York Y. C. Cruise

Third Series of Trial Races Expected to Show Results of Changes Made in Boats During the Last Two Weeks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—When the four aspirants for the America's Cup defense—Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise—hoisted sail Aug. 2 for what might be called a third series of trial races, they were all fresh from their overhauling yards, where for the last two weeks they have been cleaned, and subjected to some changes in trim and rig, to correct some of the defects shown up by the contests off Newport in the Observation races in mid-July. Both managers and designers will watch for additional corrections during the seven runs and races on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club which starts today, with a view of bringing their charges to the elimination events the last of the month in the highest possible shape so far as condition is concerned. The curtain falls for three of them on Aug. 30, while the fourth will go on to meet the approaching Shamrock V.

Alterations on the Whirlwind were more drastic than all the others put together, and have occupied more than a fortnight. They began even before the yacht withdrew from the observation series after her race with the Enterprise July 16, when she attempted to carry a Genoe jib on all legs of a 30-mile triangle and was beaten over six minutes.

The changes, it is pleasing to note, have been made under the supervision of her designer, L. Francis Herreshoff, with the hearty and harmonious assistance of the managers, Landon K. Thorne and Paul Hammond, mostly with a view to overcoming a hard weather helm. Mr. Thorne says that work has cost over $40,000, not a very large sum when one considers that the Whirlwind at the close of the season, like the other yachts, will represent an expenditure of $750,000.

Weather Helms Not Uncommon

Nor are weather helms on large racing boats infrequent. Several of the productions of N. G. Herreshoff, father of L. Francis Herreshoff, the designer of the Whirlwind, turned out a number of notable boats which were difficult to sail to windward. The Vigilant had a hard one in her early races with the Colonia, Jubilee and Pilgrim in the preliminary races of 1893. When the famous New York 40-footers appeared in 1916 they could hardly be steered, and after one season were sent back to Bristol, where they were all given snub bowsprits like that carried on the Vanitie.

Young Herreshoff found, however, that in shortening the foretriangle on the Whirlwind, he had to sacrifice some of the spinnaker spread. Most of the headsails had to be recut, as well as the spinnakers, and the Whirlwind came to the cruise with something less than 7550 square feet of canvas, the smallest sail spread on any of the yachts.

Everyone knows that the Whirlwind, on several occasions during the observation races, showed remarkable flashes of speed, sufficient to arouse yachtsmen to the realization that once her right balance was found, she might prove the yacht of the year, provided she was properly sailed. Someone asked one of her professionals after one of the Newport races who sailed the boat that day. "Everybody," he replied laconically.

Metal Mast Satisfactory

Both the Weetamoe and Enterprise were overhauled at the Herreshoff plant at Bristol, where they were built, but changes were comparatively few. The Weetamoe came out on the ways for a careful examination immediately after the last observation race, but no defects or injuries being found, she soon slipped back into Bristol harbor. Her boom was unslung, however, and slight alterations made in the sheet block fastenings. She was hauled out again on Tuesday for a final cleaning.

Despite reports to the contrary, the metal mast on the Enterprise is proving satisfactory, according to both managers and designer, all of whom maintain that the big spar buckles very little. It was carefully examined, however, at Bristol, and a complete set of metal struts and spreaders substituted for the wooden ones, at a saving of nearly 100 pounds of tophammer. The mast was also given a slight rake, which may enhance the speed of the Aldrich boat off the breeze, a point of sailing in which she seems somewhat sluggish.

The most important change to the Yankee was in her trim, five tons more ballast being tucked under the floor, although she seemed the stiffest of any of the four. The two struts or jumper stays, which were removed after the first few observation races, have been replaced. New castings were also made for cleets and winches. The Yankee's spare mast is finished at Lawley's and may be sent down to Newport on a lighter the next few days.

The Boston yacht was hauled out immediately after the observation races to see if there was any trace of a lobster line, which it was thought might have been picked up when the yacht suddenly slackened speed as she was passing the Weetamoe off Point Judith. There were some frayed ends of hemp, but not enough to justify Manager Lawrence in claiming an alibi for the Yankee's defeat.

Advocates Soft Leach

During her stay in Newport the Yankee was given a number of spins off Brenton's Reef, in which two new mainsails were tried out. Both were improvements over the ones carried early in her races, which flapped badly on the leach. Secretary Charles Francis Adams is a firm advocate of soft leach mainsails, but those which the Yankee carried were slack from boom to truck, except the last day, when she carried a sail with a tight leach, and beat the Weetamoe and Enterprise handily.

Credit for the shift of the Shamrock V's base of operations from New London to Newport should be given one of the veteran yachting writers, who advised Sir Thomas Lipton in a cable early in July that there were ample facilities for the challenger in Narragansett Bay, as well as a chance to try out the boat over the Cup course rather than in the tide-ripped waters of eastern Long Island Sound. The Lipton boat is expected off Brenton's Reef about Aug. 16.

Klein Farther Out Front in Batting

NEW YORK (AP)—After a gallant uphill climb, Chuck Klein of the Phillies finally has taken a fairly firm hold on the object of his struggles, the batting leadership of the National League. Klein, leader a week ago by a hardly visible margin, has kept on climbing and in the averages released Aug. 2 which include July 30 games, has a margin of five points over his teammate and rival, Frank O'Doul. Klein's average is .408, O'Doul's, .403.

The Philadelphia boy already had more batting honors than most players. He has held first place in scoring, hits, and runs batted in, and to this he has added a tie for the lead in hitting doubles. Klein has scored 103 runs, has hit safely 161 times and has batted in 110 runs. His total of 33 two-base hits gives him a tie for the lead with O'Doul and Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn.

Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh leads in triples with 14; Hack Wilson of Chicago in home runs with 33 and Kiki Cuyler of Chicago in stolen bases with 27, completing the somewhat scanty list of batting leaders who have been able to outdistance Klein. The Philadelphian also figures in the second-place roster with 29 home runs. Others on this list are Cuyler, Wilson and Babe Herman, Brooklyn, with 99 runs; Bill Terry, New York, 156 hits; Cuyler, 12 triples; Wilson, 101 runs batted in, and Herman, 15 stolen bases.

Terry is third on the list of leaders in batting with an average of .394. Other regulars in this select group are Herman, Brooklyn, .390; Stephenson, Chicago, .389; Heilmann, Cincinnati, .366; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .359; Ott, New York, .356; Cuyler, Chicago, .355, and Grantham, Pittsburgh, .355.

The club batting leadership remains in the hands of the Phillies with an average of .326, nine points better than that of New York. Cincinnati still leads in fielding with a .977 mark.

Bob Osborn of Chicago has met with his second defeat of the season, but he still heads the league's list of pitchers with a .778 average, having won seven games to two lost. Ray Phelps of Brooklyn is second with nine victories and three defeats for a .750 mark, while Tom Zachary of Boston and Joe Heving of New York have attained the same average by winning six games and losing two.

RENSHAW WINS MEDALS

ANTWERP (AP)—Haarry N. Renshaw of Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 1, won the Vermeils Medals for three positions in the international rifles matches under way here. Renshaw won the trophies firing from standing, kneeling and prone positions. At a distance of 300 meters from the targets, Renshaw scored a total of 541 points out of a possible 600. He shot 60 bull's-eyes. His score was the highest so far in the general competition.

ARIZONA SIGNS BARRON

ATLANTA (AP)—Harold E. Barron, former University of Pennsylvania athlete and for the last five years track coach and football trainer at the George School of Technology, has resigned to accept a similar position with the University of Arizona.

Gehrig Displaces Simmons in Batting

CHICAGO (AP) — Lou Gehrig, the New York Yankee's first baseman, has broken Al Simmons' lease on the individual batting leadership of the American League, unofficial averages which include July 30 games, revealed Aug. 2.

Maintaining his average of .387 during the fifteenth week of the campaign, while the pitchers were taking 10 points off the athletic outfielder's mark, Gehrig topped the list by seven points. Simmons, with his average of .380, was only four points in front of his teammate, Mickey Cochrane, who had .376.

The Yankee firm of Ruth and Gehrig between them held four other leaderships. Besides leading the league in batting, Gehrig last week batted in 16 runs to retain the leadership with 125, and his accumulation of 291 total bases also was easily the best. Ruth added only one home run, but his total of 36 was the honor mark, with Gehrig four behind. Ruth also led the scorers with 114 runs.

Gehrig also threatened to displace Johnny Hodapp of Cleveland, in hits. The Indian second baseman hit safely 10 times during the week for a season total of 147, but was only one ahead of Gehrig who connected 12 times. Marty McManus of Detroit, held on to the base stealing and two-base hit titles for another week. He stole one base to bring his total to 16, and although he failed to get another double, his total of 32 was still good enough. Carl Reynolds, young Chicago outfielder, hit two triples to break his tie with Earl Combes of the Yankees and led with 15.

Following Gehrig, Simmons and Cochrane, the leading batsmen were: Dickey, New York, .374; S. Rice Washington, .361; Averill, Cleveland, .360; Hodapp, Cleveland, .359; Ruth, New York, .358; Manush, St. Louis-Washington, .357; Porter, Cleveland, .356.

Edwin Wells, Yankee lefthander, still was the nominal leader of the pitchers, with eight victories and two defeats, representing no change over last week, but Bob Grove of the Athletics headed the pitchers, taking a regular turn. Grove won two games during the week and had 15 victories and four defeats, while Fred Marberry of Washington, gained credit for one triumph and had 12 victories and four setbacks. Grove lost the strikeout leadership when George Earnshaw, his teammate, struck out 11 men in two games to bring his collection to 126, one better than Grove's mark.

The Yankees lost three points from their team batting average, but were still at the top with .313. Cleveland remained the same at 307 to retain second, while Washington added a point to hold third at .301. Philadelphia fielded at the same rate as last week, .974, and held the lead, with Washington second at .972. Cleveland made 10 double plays to make it 112 for the season and widen its margin over Detroit, which had 106.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	13	5	.722
Mission	11	7	.611
Los Angeles	10	8	.556
San Francisco	10	8	.556
Oakland	9	9	.500
Sacramento	7	11	.389
Portland	5	13	.278
Seattle	7	11	.389

RESULTS AUG. 1

Hollywood 5, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 5, Oakland 3.
Seattle 4, Missions 3.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 3.

BOWEN AND ANDERSON WIN

OSLO, Norw. (AP)—The United States won two firsts in the concluding events of the international athletic meet here Aug. 1. Reginald F. Bowen, of the University of Pittsburgh, captured the 100-yard dash in 9.9s., with Pendleton, another American, second. S. E. Anderson, University of Washington, won the 110-meter hurdles in 14.8s.

BY-PLAYS

NEGLECT OF DEFENSE DEPRIVES TENNIS OF THRILLS

IN ALL kinds of sporting activity the strenuous, almost savage attack, because it is more spectacular and draws more applause, is often overdeveloped at the expense of the careful and stubborn defense. Probably in no sport has this tendency been carried to such an extreme as in tennis. In this game the leading stars have become such able attackers that a game between them becomes little more than one service after another.

When volleying or extended rallies do occur, they usually raise the spectators out of their seats, gripping them with thrills and suspense. When these occur in less important matches they fail to thrill because they mean nothing. The trouble is that they do not come to pass frequently enough in important contests, where they mean something.

It is possible that this lack of sustained struggle in tennis play, which can be achieved only by making the defense nearly balancing offense, accounts for the failure of tennis to achieve greater popularity as a spectacle for attracting large crowds.

There may be some connection in the fact that the United States clay-court championship tournament drew record crowds at Kansas City and the fact that the title winner, Bryan M. Grant Jr., came through because of his remarkable defense. His agility and exceptional consistency drew more applause than the pace of his strokes.

It is not to be inferred that Grant played a passively defensive game, than which there is nothing more dreary to watch. The crowds derived their thrills from observing his agility, steadiness, control and strategy. When he struggled to return a difficult shot, he returned it to the back court, and then was ready for the next shot. But it was said that he let his opponents defeat themselves. When it is recalled that the field included such stars as E. J. Pare, the title defender; B. P. Barnes, W. D. Brown, F. X. Shields, W. F. Coen Jr., Frederic Mercur and H. M. Coggeshall—all young, up-and-coming stars whose names mean something in the world of tennis—it must be admitted that Grant's achievement in letting such opponents beat themselves was no small one.

This achievement required that Grant's own offense as well as defense should be good enough to keep him in the game long enough to give his rivals a chance to make an error, and it no doubt provided the sustained struggle that keeps a crowd in suspense and makes it believe that its time has been filled with thrills. Tennis needs more of the emphasis on defense, and may have more now that Grant has shown its value in winning an important crown.

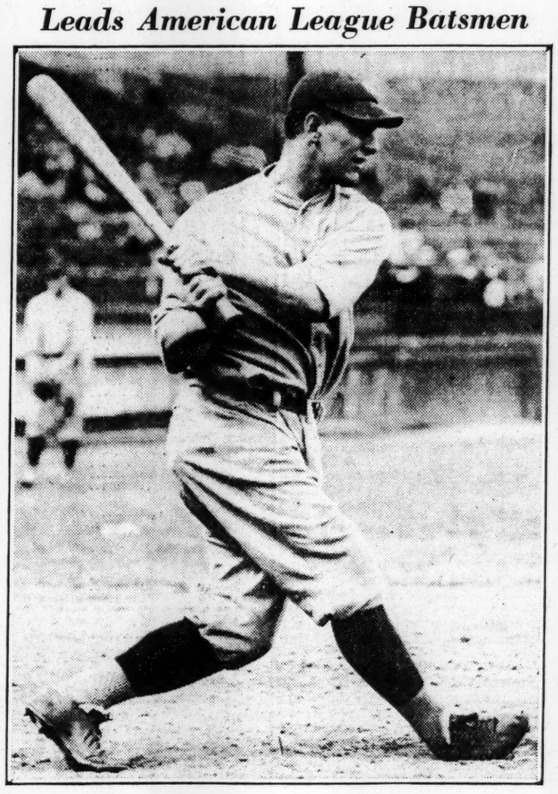
FOLLOWING IN THEIR FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

The report that Miss Elizabeth Chace and her sister, Miss Jane Chace, had teamed together to play tennis doubles becomes of particular interest to followers of lawn tennis in the '90s, when it is stated that they are the daughters of Malcolm G. Chace, who used to be one of the star players of the days back around 1892 to 1896. Chace never won a United States singles championship, but he did win more than one title on the tennis court and was ranked as one of the first ten from 1892 to 1895 inclusive. His best ranking was No. 3 in 1895, when Fred H. Hovey, the champion, and William A. Larned, later a seven-time holder of the national championship title, were placed one and two.

Chace established what is likely to be an all-time record of its kind when he won the intercollegiate singles championship for two different colleges. In 1893 as a Brown student he won it for that college, and then in 1894 and 1895 he won it for Yale, to which college he had transferred. He also shared the doubles title for those three years, the first when paired with Clarence R. Budlong of Brown, and the other two with A. E. Foote of Yale as his partner.

Still another odd combination was when he, as a Yale undergraduate, combined with that Harvard star, Robert D. Wrenn, who had just graduated, to win the United States doubles championship title. This is not the only time that Harvard and Yale tennis players have formed a doubles team to play in other than a meet with a combined Oxford-Cambridge team, but this is one of the few times that such a combination has won national honors on the tennis courts.

Leads American League Batsmen



LOU GEHRIG, New York Americans

Robins Hold Fast to Margin of Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	61	39	.610
Chicago	59	41	.590
New York	56	44	.560
St. Louis	49	49	.500
Pittsburgh	48	50	.490
Boston	45	54	.455
Cincinnati	44	53	.454
Philadelphia	32	64	.333

RESULTS AUG. 1

New York 10, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 7.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 1.

As far as the present week has gone, a matter of some five days, finds the Brooklyn Robins holding fast to first place in the National League and with a somewhat stronger hold than that of July 28. The results of play Friday, Aug. 1, made no change whatever, for Brooklyn won, and so did the second-place Chicago Cubs.

At Philadelphia the Robins had difficulty scoring in the early innings and trailed up to the sixth by a score of 3 to 1. In the sixth however, they scored five runs, three of which came when Babe Herman hit his twenty-fourth home run with two team mates on base. Three more runs in thhe seventh clinched the game, 9 to 4. Adolfo Luque pitched for the Robins and was seldom in trouble, holding the Phillies to nine hits. Denny Southern put the Phillies in the lead in the third inning with a homer with a man on base. Chuck Klein, Phillie right fielder, ran his string of hitting in consecutive games to 23. It was Luque's eleventh win of the season.

Two home runs by Al Bool, Pirate catcher, might have been enough to win many games, but were apparetly only incidentals in the contest with the Cubs for the latter, with their catcher, Gabby Hartnett, hitting a home run and two doubles, won the game 10 to 7. Bud Teachout was given a four-run lead in the first inning by the Cubs, but lost it all by the third and was removed in favor of Osborn who held the Pirates to four hits and two runs in the six and one-third innings he worked.

Freddie Lindstrom hit two home runs for the Giants in the game against the Boston Braves and had a single and double besides, batting in six of the Giants' 10 runs. The Braves totaled 16 hits, one less than New York, but were defeated 10 to 4. Boston used a makeup team with Maranville called home and Maguire unable to play. Pete Donohue pitched the whole game for the Giants and kept the Braves' 16 hits well scattered.

After weeks of rather light hitting and scoring the Cardinals suddenly came to the fore with a rush against the Cincinnati Reds and defeated the home team by a score of 10 to 1. Wild Bill Hallahan pitched for St. Louis and held the Reds to four hits. Lucas started for the Reds but only lasted until the fourth inning at which time the visitors staged a five-run rally. Durocher's triple was the only extra-base hit against Hallahan. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	9	15	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	9	2

Batteries—Luque and Lopez; Smythe, Elliott, Willoughby and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Smythe. Umpires—Clark, Reardon and Moran. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	x	10	13	2
Pittsburgh	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	10	2

Batteries—Teachout, Osborn and Hartnett; Meine, Spencer and Bool. Winning pitcher—Osborn. Losing pitcher—Spencer. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Scott. Time—2h. 2m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	x	10	17	2
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	16	3

Batteries—Donohue and Hogan; Brandt, Jones and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Jorda, Rigler and McGrew. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	—10	13	3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	4	4

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Lucas, Johnson, Frey and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Starke. Time—1h. 51m.

ROOT IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Reginald D. Root of Leroy, N. Y., coach of the Mexican National University football team, arrived here Aug. 1 to prepare the eleven for the coming season, which will include several games in the United States. Root is a regular Yale line coach, loaned by Yale last year to the National University, whose team he guided so well that his services were again secured this year.

MRS. THOMPSON WINS TITLE

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Mrs. Deloyd Thompson of Washington, Pa., won the women's singles championship of the Virginia State tennis tournament Aug. 1, defeating Miss Margaret Corspecken of Morgantown, W. Va., 11—9, 8—6.

Yankees Win With Ruth's Home Runs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	34	.670
Washington	59	40	.596
New York	60	43	.583
Cleveland	54	50	.519
Detroit	49	56	.467
Chicago	43	59	.422
St. Louis	42	63	.400
Boston	35	66	.347

RESULTS AUG. 1

New York 4, Boston 1.
Detroit 12, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 3.

With both the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics, challenger of and holder of first place in the American League standing, respectively, idle Aug. 1, the only remaining feature of play that day was in the game between the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox.

That the Yankees defeated the Red Sox, 4 to 1, is not of great importance, but the fact that Babe Ruth led the Yankees in their win with two home runs and double is a feature. Previous to this Ruth had not hit one since July 24 against the Tigers. His total for the season now is 38. The first went into the centerfield bleachers and the second was a high lift over the extreme left field fence. Those home runs resulted in three of the four runs his team scored. Ruth's feat just about overshadowed the great pitching of Charles Ruffing against his former team mates in which he held the Red Sox to two hits. A freakish hop of a batted ball by Bobby Reeves went for a triple and scored Webb with the only Boston run.

Holland Stiles started pitching for St. Louis against Cleveland, but two hits and two runs in one-third of an inning ended his efforts for the day and he was also charged with defeat, the latter team winning 6 to 3. Clint Brown pitched for Cleveland and did well throughout. The only time the Browns looked strong at bat was in the fourth, when Kress hit a home run with a man on base, scoring two of the team's three runs.

Earl Whitehill held Chicago to eight hits and four runs to win his seventh consecutive victory for the Detroit Tigers, the final score favoring the Tigers, 12 to 4. While Whitehill was so effective, his team mates batted two White Sox pitchers hard for 17 hits and a total of 29 bases. Bill Akers, Tiger third baseman, hit a home run in the third inning with two men on base. The Tigers hit seven doubles and a triple besides the home run. Stone hit two singles, a double and triples, while Gehringer hit two doubles and a single. Akers had a double along with the homer.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4	12	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	2	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Lisenbee, Gaston and Berry. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 40m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—	6	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—	3	9	1

Batteries—Brown and L. Sewell; Stiles, Collins, Kimsey and Manion. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Campbell, Dineen and Nallin. Time—2h. 3m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	1	x—	12	17	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—	4	8	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Desautels; Henry, Walsh and Tate, Crouse. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 5m.

TOLLEY IN SEMIFINAL

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Cyril J. H. Tolley, member of the British Walker Cup team and former amateur golf champion of England, entered the semifinal round of the fourth annual invitation tournament at the Newport Country Club here Aug. 1 by defeating Brad Oxnard, Providence, 7 and 6. Tommy Tailer, State amateur champion, became a semifinalist by defeating P. S. S. Randolph, New York, 8 and 6. Tailer will oppose Richard Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., who defeated Harry Bingham, New York, 5 and 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	63	37	.630
St. Paul	57	44	.564
Toledo	57	44	.564
Minneapolis	52	48	.520
Kansas City	47	52	.475
Columbus	45	56	.446
Indianapolis	40	59	.404
Milwaukee	41	62	.398

RESULTS AUG. 1

Toledo 4, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.

MRS. P. B. HAWK WINS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Mrs. P. B. Hawk of the West Side Tennis Club won the final of the women's singles of the Atlantic coast tennis tournament played on the municipal courts Aug. 1, defeating Miss Cecilia Riegel, 8—4, 6—1.

PITCHER PHILLIPS SIGNED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has signed pitcher Charles Phillips, who was with the Hartford Club of the Eastern League when it disbanded.

SIDNEY WOOD DEFEATS VINES

Surprises Coast Star With Soft-Ball Tennis in Seabright Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York City, accomplished one of the greatest surprise results ever seen in the historic Seabright invitation tennis tournament, Aug. 1, when he won the Seabright Bowl for 1930, by defeating H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., in the final round of the men's singles, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. The 18-year-old nephew of Watson M. Washburn, who is still a year short of entering Harvard, outcrafted and outplayed the new sensation, who has defeated such stars as Francis T. Hunter, twice in succession, Francis X. Shields, also twice, and R. N. Williams 2d, and had him helpless before the variety of strokes possessed by Wood.

The California doubles team of Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Edith A. Cross, reunited after the latter had been taken to England without her partner, defeated the Palfrey sisters of Brookline, Miss Sarah and Miss Mianne, also separated by the Wightman Cup committee for that event, in the finals of the women's doubles, 6—4, 6—2. This was closer than the score indicates, though the winners held the upper hand all the time, on account of the play of Mrs. Harper, who was alone playing her best tennis. Miss Sarah Palfrey was still having trouble with her service, while Miss Cross was far below the standard which placed her third in the United States ranking last year.

Wins in 50 Minutes

Wood required only 50 minutes to win the match, and was far superior all the way through. Vines is naturally a slow starter, and generally comes from behind. But he never had a chance to turn the tide against his equally youthful opponent, and every time he tried Wood was able to stave off the rush, and hold his advantage to the end.

It was soft-ball play that really accounted for the victory of Wood. He used speed only occasionally, and when he found that this suited Vines, practically abandoned it altogether in the third set. Against this soft play, Vines found himself unable to get his favorite shots from midcourt to the wings over with any consistency, and the ball hit the top of the net, instead of just clearing it, as had been the case in his victories last week and this. He made just as many placements as Wood, and a couple of aces extra, but most of his best tries were either met with soft drop shots by Wood, or hit the top of the net and dropped on his own side.

Wood went into a lead of 5—0 in the initial set, but the crowd has become accustomed to this, and when Vines took the next two games with a dazzling series of shots from back court that gave him two love games, and led at 40—15 in the next, the turn had apparently arrived. But Wood, aided by errors on the part of the Californian, took the next three points, and a soft shot that hit the net cord and just dropped over, gave the set to Wood, 6—2.

Vines Leads at 2—0

Vines managed to take the lead on a break through service in the first game, and then won a love game on service to lead at 2—0, and the experts regarded the battle as settled in his favor. But now the full skill of Wood made its appearance, and court covering and soft ball play that was simply perfect in design and execution brought him six straight games to take the set, also at 6—2. Vines ended the struggle with a double fault, as he tried vainly in the final game to stem the tide with his service.

Vines was relying on his overhead work for the most part in the final set, and though this lowered his number of nets, led to many outs instead. An occasional placement came his way, but when games were needed Wood was always hammering away to feed him soft shots, and the easterner finally ran the score up to 5—0. Then Wood, just to show that he too was able to play aggressive tennis, poked a couple of placements to end the match, after being at match point twice before. The point score and analysis:

FIRST SET

Wood	9	5	4	4	0	0	5	—31—6	
Vines	7	3	1	1	0	4	4	3—23—2	

STROKE ANALYSIS

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Wood	5	1	7	10	0
Vines	5	1	14	10	1

SECOND SET

Wood	4	0	5	4	4	4	5	4—30—6	
Vines	6	4	3	0	2	2	3	1—21—2	

STROKE ANALYSIS

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Wood	4	0	5	9	1
Vines	4	2	13	10	3

THIRD SET

Wood	4	5	4	8	4	5	0	—30—6	
Vines	1	3	2	6	2	3	1	—17—0	

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AGENTS—Men, women, make extra money selling friends, clubs, etc, MAR-VEL-LUS individually boxed pure silk full fashioned hose; no experience necessary. Write MAR-VEL-LUS HOSIERY CO., 25 E. 26th. St., New York City.

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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In Beautiful BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments.
No Encumbrance.
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
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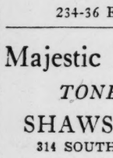

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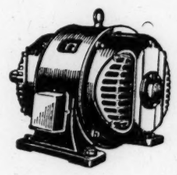

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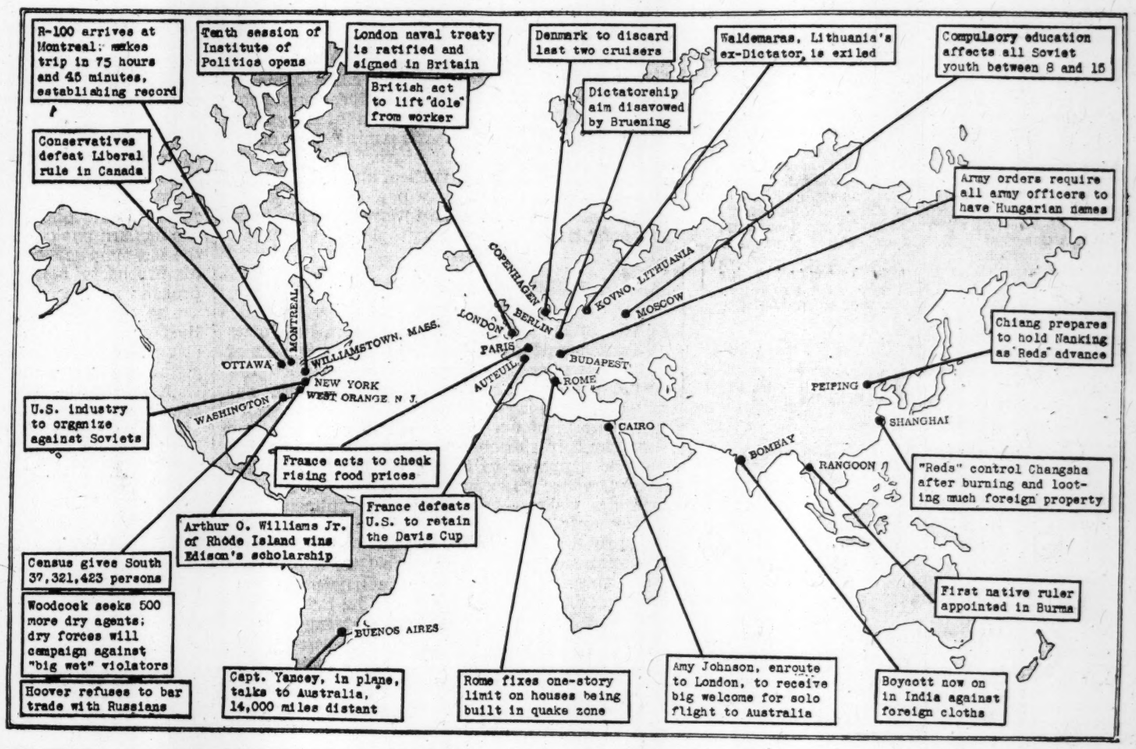
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


R-100 arrives at Montreal; makes trip in 75 hours and 45 minutes, establishing record
Tenth session of Institute of Politics opens
London naval treaty is ratified and signed in Britain
Denmark to discard last two cruisers
Waldemaras, Lithuania's ex-Dictator, is exiled
Compulsory education affects all Soviet youth between 8 and 15
Conservatives defeat Liberal rule in Canada
British act to lift "dole" from worker
Dictatorship aim disavowed by Bruening
Army orders require all army officers to have Hungarian names
Chiang prepares to hold Nanking as Reds advance
U.S. industry to organize against Soviets
France acts to check rising food prices
France defeats U.S. to retain the Davis Cup
Arthur O. Williams Jr. of Rhode Island wins Edison's scholarship
"Reds" control Changsha after burning and looting much foreign property
Census gives South 37,321,423 persons
Woodcock seeks 500 more dry agents; dry forces will campaign against "big wet" violators
First native ruler appointed in Burma
Hoover refuses to bar trade with Russians
Capt. Yancey, in plane, talks to Australia, 14,000 miles distant
Rome fixes one-story limit on houses being built in quake zone
Amy Johnson, enroute to London, to receive big welcome for solo flight to Australia
Boycott now on in India against foreign cloths
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SHANGHAI

One Minute Biographies.

Who: O. HENRY.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American writer of short stories. This so popular author, readily identified by his nom-de-plume, was born in North Carolina as simple William Sydney Porter. There he lived and went to school until he was about 15, when he was launched upon that amazingly varied career which kindled his wide understanding of men and affairs—invaluable asset of an author.

Experiences of many sorts were thrust upon him, or perhaps young Porter went more than half way to meet them. We find that he was for five years a clerk in his uncle's drug store; that he was for two more years on a ranch in Texas, then bookkeeper in the General Land Office at Austin. A little later he had become teller in the First National Bank of the same Texas city. Already he had formed the habit of writing short humorous sketches, which were sometimes published in the local papers. Soon he ventured upon the purchase of a weekly which, in his hands, was transformed into a journal of delicious satire, but which failed of financial success. So Porter learned to be content with turning out a daily newspaper column.

Then in 1896 occurred his tragedy. For he was indicted on a charge of having embezzled funds from the bank in Austin. Sentenced to serve five years in prison, his term was subsequently reduced to a little more than three years. The matter has never been explained away, but rather has remained a dark cloud overshadowing a life otherwise colorful and full of achievement. One thing is evident: that no unfortunate circumstances could prevent Porter from writing. His earliest stories having been already accepted by several prominent magazines, while in prison he wrote busily. By 1903 he was seeing one of his tales published each week in the New York World. And in the following year his first book of short stories, "Cabbages and Kings," appeared.

During the next eight years William Sydney Porter, who had become O. Henry as far as the public was concerned, lived in seclusion in New York City, while short stories fairly clamored for expression by his pen. Through them one views a veritable pageant of metropolitan characters, moving amid metropolitan scenes. Though some critics have contended that O. Henry's western and southern tales take highest rank, his New York stories are forever most popular. Read them as often as one will, one always rediscovers the peculiar O. Henry fire and zest, the underlying imagination, an occasional flashing wit, an element of the unexpected. O. Henry's endings are, of course, famous. His own mysterious misfortune seems to have worked in him a sympathy with human shortcomings. No matter how his tales glitter and astonish and entertain, they never lack in tolerance nor in kindliness for those who are unfortunate.

Brevities

London Humorist: The best way to appreciate singing, says a musician, is to shut the eyes. There are times when a little cotton-wool in the ears is also very helpful.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: It is stated that $1,060,795,603 in the old, large-sized currency is still in circulation. The tin cans, the chimney corners and the socks are still in business.

A Quotation for Today

A "BUSTLING" man is the shadow of dispatch, or rather the echo thereof. . . . The quickness of a true man of business he imitateth excellently well but neither his silence nor his method; and it is to be noted that he is ever most vehement about matters of no significance.
—H. ROGERS.

The Mail Bag

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I have read with much interest many letters on the Young Folks' Page and Children's Page, and it has occurred to me that a letter from Lincoln, Nebraska, might be of interest.

Lincoln, a city of 80,000 people, is the capital of the State. Our new capitol is nearing completion, and is said to be one of the most beautiful and artistic buildings of its kind in the United States.

The State of Nebraska contains many interesting and historical places, one of the outstanding being Arbor Lodge Park which is situated near Nebraska City. The park consists of approximately 65 acres of beautiful woodland surrounding a magnificent colonial mansion which is the former home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day. The building is T-shaped, the upright of the T representing the original part built by J. Sterling Morton, and the bar the newer portion.

As a young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Morton came to Nebraska in 1854. At that time Nebraska was mostly native prairie, with no signs of white man's settlements. They selected as their home a high point among the hills near Nebraska City—now part of Arbor Lodge Park. A modest three-room structure was the beginning of that famous home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morton were lovers of nature, and soon vines, flowers and shrubs adorned their humble home. The Mortons realized the great need of planting trees in this prairie country, and in 1872 Mr. Morton, as president of the State Board of Agriculture, persuaded the Governor to issue the first Arbor Day proclamation. Later the Legislature made Arbor Day a legal holiday, setting aside April 22, Mr. Morton's birthday, as a day of tree planting. Since that time the observance of Arbor Day has spread to nearly every state in the Union and to some foreign countries.

The 52-room mansion is probably of more interest to the visitor than any other feature of the park. The home contains many Indian relics, paintings and other articles of historical value.

Just south of the mansion is the beautiful Italian garden known as the sunken garden. A sundial in the garden bears this inscription: "Days Fly, Flowers Die; New Days, New Ways: Love Stays."

The mansion is open to the public from 1:30 to 5 p. m. daily from April to November. Guides are always available to supply information and to lead tours of inspection. Since this is the property of the State, admission is free. Since 1924 over 30,000 have registered annually at the mansion, and many more have enjoyed the beauties of the park. May many of our Monitor readers visit Nebraska and Arbor Lodge!

I am a junior in high school, and belong to Lincoln High School orchestra which won first place in the national contest of high school orchestras held last spring in Iowa City, Iowa. Mildred W.

[Thank you for telling us about the origin of "Arbor Day," Mildred.—Ed.]

Birkenhead, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed reading it for quite a time.

We live on the bank of the River Mersey, facing Liverpool, the largest port in northern England, where great liners are coming in and going out daily. I am a stamp collector and I would be very pleased to receive letters from Mail Baggers about my age (16) from any part of the world. As I am studying French, I would especially like to hear from someone in France. I promise to answer all the letters which I get. Best wishes to the Editor and all Mail Baggers.

Eric E.

Lexington, Mass.

Dearest Editor:

I want to thank you very much for printing my first letter as I received so many answers. I now have about 20 correspondents and would love more!

If anyone visits Lexington in their travels this year I certainly hope they will remember me as a friend and if anyone cares for pamphlets and directions about Lexington, I will gladly send them. For those visiting Lexington, this might interest and help them. Directions: On your left, in the center of Lexington, the Tercentenary Headquarters are situated, opposite the traffic signals. Here one may find pamphlets, pictures and directions about Lexington. Stationed at the Common are guides who will gladly assist tourists around town and show them the points of interests, on or about the Common. I hope this will help many a traveler on this journey!

I am 13 years of age and would like to hear from girls in foreign countries, but of course from my own country too. I am a Girl Scout and collect stamps. I also love reading and all kinds of sports. Elizabeth K.

Cremorne, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

The city where I live is very beautiful. I suppose most Mail Baggers have heard of Sydney in Australia. When you come into the harbor you are struck by the loveliness of the scenery all around. The coast is very hilly and there are many inlets and bays. Another feature is a bridge which is being built from the city to the north side of the harbor. It is the biggest one-span bridge in the world, and it can be seen for miles around.

All the young folk here are very excited at present about the boat races which are to be raced off on Saturday. They are between all the big schools of, and near, Sydney, and take place once a year. It is a wonderful sight to see all the boats, filled with spectators, lining the river on both sides.

I would like to correspond with some girl, from France for preference, but I would be very interested to hear from anyone anywhere, as long as they can speak English, as my vocabulary does not run to foreign languages.

I am 18 years of age, and I am interested in music and reading. At present I am learning tpying and shorthand, and hope to get a position when I have finished my course.

With best wishes,

Lorraine M.

The following would like to receive letters:
Amy J. (12), Spokane, Wash.—Especially from China and Europe.
Louise O. (12), Birmingham, Mich.—Especially from Girl Scouts.
Betty P. (13), Chanute, Kan.—Especially from foreign countries.
Hannah A. (14), New York, N. Y.—Interested in music, story writing and outdoor sports.
Halsey J. (14), Nutley, N. J.—Exchange stamps. [Halsey is a girl.—Ed.]
Clarice B. (15), Owosso, Mich.

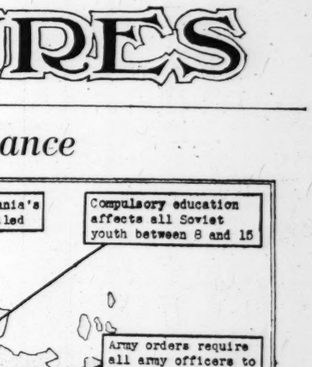
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Birds' Garden

San Francisco

A MAN had tried in vain to develop a beautiful garden, but to no avail. Try as he might, pests of various kinds prevented the growth and blooming of his choice bulbs and plants. Noting that a neighbor had a gorgeous garden filled with the most delicate and fragrant blossoms, he stopped at the fence one day and asked him how he had developed such a fine garden.

"The birds did it," was the substance of the neighbor's reply; and he then went on to tell the inquirer that he, too, had been troubled with garden pests. He and his family were great lovers of wild birds. Observing that some birds were coming from the near-by park to their yard in search of food, the bird lovers bought grain and birdseed and scattered it about. The birds discovered the food almost immediately and almost as quickly their number increased. Simultaneously the bugs and worms decreased, for the birds seemed to like them quite as well as the seeds.

And with the disappearance of the pests the plants and bulbs thrived and the result was a beautiful garden frequented by a variety of birds which rewarded the family with their merry chatter and joyous songs.

A Word a Day

Estrange

This word means, literally, "to cause to be strange," and by extension, "to alienate, to turn from attachment to indifference or enmity"; there is also the sense of "to divert from its usual use or purpose."

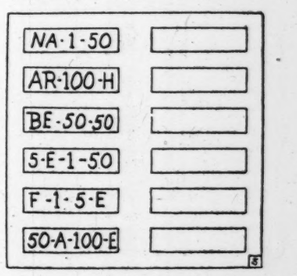
"Estrange" is derived from the Latin *extraneare*, "to treat as a stranger," from *extraneus*, "that which is without," an extension of *extra*, "without, beyond" (for *ex extera parte*, "on the outside").

Es-trange' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *a* as in *late*, *ge* as *j*.

"They were able to estrange their belief from things which were untrue."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Roman Numerals Puzzle



By using Roman numerals for the Arabic numbers shown, spell six four-letter words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Homonyms Puzzle:

Cereal, serial
Knew, new
Forth, fourth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Employment—Men, Money and Time

MORE than a talking picture of a practical Utopia, in which men will labor but two or three hours a day, was presented recently before an audience in Madrid, by a hard-headed working economist, John M. Keynes, a British authority who makes the "dismal science" anything but that.

To him the leisure that was so scarce before the machine age of mass production promises to be a plentiful commodity in the future. Among other things this "gift of time" will force later generations to become proficient in the greatest of all arts of civilization, the art of living.

But the leisure he foresees is not the leisure of lazing. It is a release from drudgery awarded only so long as it is used for finer employment. Instead of having to devote practically every effort to a fight for economic and material plenty, men of the near future will have more leisure, he believes, in which to use and to enjoy the things produced. This in turn will mean greater consumption, so necessary today to catch up with so-called overproduction.

Important discoveries, inventions and technical progress in the last two centuries have raised the level of living immeasurably, he says, and added to the wealth of the world tremendously. "But," he adds, "the wealth that has come with and been the hand-maiden of progress also has been multiplied amazingly by the interplay of compound interest."

Benjamin Franklin caught a glimpse of what interest, plain, fancy and compound, can be made to do for mankind, when he left £1000 each to Boston and Philadelphia, harnessing his gift with interest to run for 100 years. At the end of that time the Franklin Union in the Massachusetts city and the Franklin Institute in the Pennsylvania city were built with money accumulated. What was left over started on another hundred years of interest-bearing fruitfulness.

What Franklin did in a comparatively small way Mr. Keynes indicates has taken place on the much broader scale of national wealth, and presumably will continue. But money produces interest only when it is employed, the same as latent ingenuity produces invention only when it is employed. And the employment of both of these, when properly directed, results in that still more important factor for human happiness—the employment of men.

The world has much to learn about how to make both mechanics and money best serve its welfare. It is learning that in utilizing mechanical invention a balance must be struck between the number of persons put out of work and the number put to work. It is learning that to smooth out the ups and downs of business the proper employment of money includes not only the investment of it to produce more goods but also the spending of it in proper volume and at proper times to keep consumption abreast of production.

Many studies, private and governmental, have been undertaken, yet hardly more than a beginning has been made toward solving this problem of how to hitch economic laws to the welfare of humanity. In the United States under President Hoover federal and local governments and private business have joined to set in motion much construction work in order to stabilize prosperity. Many other plans to this end are being considered in various parts of the world. The fact that thousands of persons are finding the subject much more interesting than they once supposed encourages the hope of a solution, for when the proper method is found it undoubtedly will depend much upon public coöperation.

Mexico Faces Her Debts

THE Mexican debt agreement concluded a few days ago in New York is an international compact which should be welcomed far beyond the circle of those directly concerned. By a refunding arrangement it stabilizes relations between Mexico and individual creditors all over the world, to whom she owes about $500,000,000. These bondholders benefit by a definite arrangement for annual payments, which have been most irregular and have lapsed entirely since January, 1928. Mexico benefits by a reduction in the amount demanded as arrears of interest and in the extension of time for ultimate settlement to forty-five years.

Not only in its definiteness, but also in its recognition of the debtor's capacity to pay, the pact follows post-war models. One of the most enlightened provisions in the agreement is that by which holders of Mexican National Railway bonds renounce certain interest payments for the next few years in order to allow such money to be applied to improvements which are expected to reduce operating expenses. Under the reorganization of the railways now being carried out by former President Calles, it is believed that both Mexico and the bondholders will reap a reward from this far-sighted policy.

Indeed, a wise willingness to help Mexico regain its economic feet seems to have actuated the creditors in the entire arrangement, which was worked out by Luis Montes de Oca, Mexican Minister of Finance, and the Committee of International Bankers of Mexico, headed by Thomas W. Lamont. Contrary to popular belief, revolutionary activities have not been the primary cause of Mexico's failure to meet its obligations. In fact, the last decade has seen only one serious military outbreak. Economic difficulties—the sharp decline in oil output, the readjustment of farm production under the new agrarian system, the slump in silver mining, and unemployment have been more important factors.

But Mexico has been making some valuable investments—a vastly extended educational program, road building, construction of irrigation works and improvement of farming methods—which should soon show returns. These things added to a more stable political situation should enable her not only to pay her debts to others but to make some advance toward insuring happier conditions for her own people.

A Clearing House for the World

THE importance of an event often lies in its unrecognized implications. The statement of a bank or a corporation may greet the casual eye and excite no stir of interest, but nevertheless may have manifold repercussions in the world of business or finance. So with the first monthly statement of the one bank which may be supposed to hold an interest for every person whose concerns extend beyond his immediate vision—the Bank for International Settlements.

Hardly a ripple has been caused on the world's financial seas by this evidence that one of the most powerful agencies for international economic stability is now in operation, but there is no doubt on the part of the discerning student that as time goes on its operations will assume increased importance to the man in the street. Like the mythological figure of Minerva, said to have sprung full formed from the brow of Jove, the bank appears as a proof by the nations that the aftermath of a great war can be converted to the fostering of international harmony.

On May 17 the bank opened its doors in Basel, Switzerland, with subscriptions, one-quarter paid up, from twenty nations, totaling 102,500,000 Swiss francs. In addition, special, sight and time deposits were received from the German Government and from central banks aggregating 983,220,000 francs. Except for a mere 5,120,000 francs held as cash, the entire proceeds have been invested, and in looking over the statement it is clear that directors have meticulously followed the stipulation in the statutes which says that the bank "shall be administered with particular regard to liquidity." Of 1,080,600,000 gold francs, 43 per cent was available on sight or on fifteen days' notice, while about 48 per cent was in paper of not over ninety days. Only some 6 per cent was in paper of more than three months.

Financial leaders from various countries who meet at Basel and discuss a common problem once a month are brought under a benign influence of active association. Already there is developing that personal and reciprocal interest which drives out or largely minimizes nationalistic or partisan bias. These leaders are to send representatives to Basel for a period of a month or more for study and discussion, and when they return home they will continue to keep in touch with the bank and with each other.

More countries are waiting admission to the counsels of the Bank of International Settlements. It is not difficult to visualize the time, when, with reparations behind, the bank may go on to an even larger duty, that of becoming a clearing house of international finance, an economic round table of the world.

Opera Looks for a Home in Britain

THE lease of Covent Garden Opera House ends in 1933, and, now that the famous old theater has been put into the open market, it seems inevitable that, unless something unexpected happens, opera in London will, in two years, be without a recognized home. It is to be hoped that the schemes now being evolved for its preservation will succeed, as did similar plans in face of a similar prospect in 1904, for Covent Garden is one of the most celebrated theaters in the world.

It does, indeed, suffer from several disadvantages, for it is hidden away in a side thoroughfare, has only a small accommodation in comparison with its huge size, and cannot rival in appearance such magnificent theaters as La Scala, Milan. It is not even permanently an opera house, for during ten months of the year it is given over to balls and festivals of various kinds. But it has been the home of some of the most famous singers in the world; and on occasion it has been the scene of some of the most notable events in musical history, particularly the first English performance of "The Messiah" in 1743.

Production of opera on a first-class scale is an expensive business, and must either draw large and wealthy houses, or be subsidized by the community. Covent Garden has always had to depend on the first class of support, and audiences of the required kind can be attracted only by works whose worth and popularity have been proved in the beginning by the subsidized opera houses of the Continent. Consequently the home of opera in England has been unable to experiment on anything like the proper scale with English opera, and so from one aspect its usefulness has been less than it should have been. However, some national subsidy for art in Britain may yet be gained, and the value of a rescued or a second Covent Garden be thereby trebled.

Real Estate Shopping—Then and Now

FATHERS and mothers of today remember when the home buyer, desiring to locate in the suburbs of a large city, took the train to the city, got in touch with a real estate salesman, entrained for the suburbs, hired a horse and buggy, drove to and from the house and lot, and whew! when it was all over, had put in a hard day's journey.

But what does one do now? He takes an automobile, drives all over the suburban districts, inspects the town as well as the house, visits ten or more places in a day, and takes his time about buying because in the course of his constant traveling over the road he may see a place he likes almost anywhere.

These are truly the days of dynamic, rapid-fire salesmanship in the suburban real estate business. Years ago it was no great task to sell a house if the roof didn't leak, for the task of finding one, visiting it and getting home in time to go to work the next day presented its own difficulties to the customer. But now the buyer wants to live on the state road, he wants a tile bath, latticed windows in the bedroom, an oil heater, a garage, electric refrigeration, and good radio location. He wants to live near the railroad and the trolley line in case his car fails to function. No wonder the suburban real estate business competition is undergoing a mild revolution!

Real estate dealers do not complain because the automobile is causing all this agitation in their business, for it is producing a heavy turnover. Every automobile driver is a prospective customer. Where a salesman of fifteen years ago could handle only one or two prospects a day, the modern one can meet eight or ten. And while the old-time salesman might sell 100 per cent of his prospects, his actual sales did not even approach those of his successor.

The real suburban brokers have found that they can no longer bring the customer to the city; hence they are playing their part in the general "decentralization" of business by moving their offices into the suburbs. The race may not always be to the swift, but, in the modern real estate game, there is little room for the tortoise.

More Learning; Harder Work

TO YOUTHS who wish a college education on the assumption that, having obtained it, they will thereafter be paid for what they know instead of what they do, Thomas A. Edison has given at least a 110-volt shock on the occasion of his greeting the forty-nine boys who gathered to take his second scholarship test.

It used to be the customary thing for a doting parent to say, "I want John to have an education, so he won't have to work as hard as I've had to." But Mr. Edison cautioned not only his young guests but also the many students who must have heard him by radio "not to count too heavily on your mental attainments, for brains are never a substitute for hard work."

Indeed, it appears that Mr. Edison considers intellectual attainments not as a substitute but as a qualification for hard work. For in answering the questions of newspaper men afterward as to how an average person should divide his time between sleep, work and recreation, he made a distinction between kinds of work and recommended "eight hours for physical and ten to twelve for mental"—this after the six hours of sleep which the venerable inventor declares is "plenty."

This allotment of the longer hours to the mental worker is in sharp contrast to the prevalent idea of "business in the morning and golf in the afternoon" for the intellectually trained man. Mr. Edison has every right to speak on this point, for he is an excellent example of the fact that the more thought and vision a man puts into his work the more it becomes his recreation as well as his occupation, and that the more a man has learned from accomplishment the greater is his equipment and opportunity for enriching the world.

Liquor and Ship Sales

THE public pronouncements of the Neptune Association indicate that it has erred in its selection of a patron from heathen mythology. They make Bacchus seem more in its line than Neptune.

For in a statement put out for the purpose of influencing public opinion on the question of prohibition, the executive committee of this organization, which is composed of officers of the American merchant marine, makes this assertion:

> Many American masters and deck officers were thrown out of employment and many American vessels were put under the flags of foreign nations since the beginning of prohibition, so that the owners of the ships might legally sell liquor on the high seas, thus increasing their revenues through this source.

It would be interesting if those who issued this document would name even a half-dozen American passenger vessels which have been sold to foreign countries since the close of the war. Of course, the coming of national prohibition, which affected the American vessels, was almost coincident with the end of the war. And that period witnessed a heavy liquidation of the merchant marine, which had been built up largely for purposes of carrying on war trade. But the sales that were made, and have been made since that time to the present, were mainly of freight ships, carrying no passengers, and therefore not affording any market for the sale of liquor on the high seas. As a matter of fact, the period since the advent of prohibition has witnessed the greatest extension of the American merchant marine since the Civil War.

Editorial Notes

With fresh vegetables and fruit now plentiful on every hand, one might wonder at a group of men in the packing industry sitting down recently to dinner at which were served cantaloupe, steaks, asparagus, green peas, and ripe strawberries, all two years old; and yet delightfully fresh. It was simply a demonstration of the new quick-freezing system of preserving food. Anyhow, what is a year or so more or less?

Experts at the United States Military Academy at West Point are said to have figured that the energy in a five-ounce baseball thrown at the rate of 150 feet per second is equal to a fraction over ten horsepower. Now we should like to know what the energy in the same ball is after being hit by Babe Ruth.

The Soviet Government in Russia, in deciding to compel all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years to attend school, has taken a courageous step. It will be interesting to watch the effect more active thinking in the nation will have on the Communist régime.

"Amos 'n' Andy" are rehearsing at the R-K-O studios for their first film. Is there a hint of the expected financial returns in the title, "Check and Double Check"?

And of course the correct thing to do will be to drive out to the miniature golf course in one of the new bantam-size motorcars.

A news item states that southern women are studying economy. Well, so are some northern men!

The New Russia: The Industrial Outlook

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor, has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the fifth

"THE traveler visiting the Soviet Union today will witness the birth of a new era in the history of mankind!" "No age since the Renaissance has produced so many comprehensive reforms!" "It is a Union of Nations, inspired by but one idea, working to attain the realization of but a single aim!" Thus some of the slogans enunciated for the benefit of the foreign visitor to Soviet Russia.

Nor are any of them entirely without basis. It *is* the birth of a new era, so far at least as Russia is concerned. There *have* been "comprehensive reforms," many of them, and there is no doubt of the driving force of the Communist idea. It leads, as we have seen, to a willingness of hundreds of thousands to exist on a slender margin above the actual subsistence minimum. And "they" are confident that success is being achieved.

By "they" I refer, of course, to the members of the Communist Party and to the thousands of others who are one with the party members in sympathy and purpose, but who, for one reason or another, are not definitely included in the "roll of honor." The Communist Party itself constitutes but about one in every thousand, or even less, of the entire populace of huge Russia. It is the lower layer, in a manner of putting it, of the pyramid-like structure which rules the country. At the apex of that pyramid is the People's Council of Commissars, the nine able, determined men who make up what corresponds to the Ministry in other countries. The tip itself is the Georgian Slav, Stalin, "man of steel," powerful, clever, commanding, one of the most absolute dictators of all time.

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Here is autocracy of the most pronounced sort, of course. Nobody denies that, not even the Communists themselves. It is "for the good of the people," they say. Also it is "revolution," "reversal of the old order," when the worker and peasant were underneath and the wealthy classes and bourgeoisie atop. Are the "people," as rulers, any more ruthless than were those on top in the old days? Certainly not! Is the Ogpu, Soviet secret police, any worse than was the Tsar's secret police? By no means! Are the most drastic acts of this régime worse than the horrors of Siberia? Few would say so. It is all so relative, you see.

But, after all, the great point is, What is to happen to these workers, to these who voluntarily accept a low standard of living in the hope of achieving a great purpose, to millions who are compelled to accept it willy-nilly, and to the multitude of peasants upon whom, in the last analysis, the whole thing rests? What are their hopes; the prospects, that is to say, of the industrial endeavors in their behalf now so frantically under way? Is the state to which they have been exalted, the topmost position in a reversed social and economic structure, to endure? Or have they been led astray by all their guides, commencing with Lenine himself, beguiled into following a will-o'-the-wisp which can only beckon them into a morass?

So much depends—the answers to all these questions—upon the Five-Year Plan, this attempt to complete socialistic reconstruction of industry, collectivization of agriculture, state ownership and operation of all things whatsoever within a definite—and relatively brief—period. What progress has been made in that program? There are figures by the column to be had from the Soviet offices, but everyone knows the startling antics figures may be made to perform.

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Yet there are certain definite achievements. There is, for example, the recent completion of the nine-hundred-mile railway down into the vast southern territories in months less than the program had demanded. There is the building of immense factories, like the Kondopozh Paper Mills, the "Selmashstroi" agricultural machinery factory at Rostov-on-Don which will turn out 50,000 peasant wagons annually, the great Kolomensky locomotive plant, the "Red Proletarian" machine-tool factory which is making upright motor engines, the "Big Kazitsky" extension of the former Siemens & Halske Works for making automatic railway signals and similar products and which now produces radio parts as well, the great cable plant at Leningrad called "Sevkabe" which is now manufacturing enough enameled wire to make importation no longer necessary, the Leningrad Machine Works which commenced operations only a year ago and already produce at the rate of 100 turbines with 800,000 kilowatts capacity annually, the Leningrad shipyards which have already launched a number of 9000-ton refrigerator and 4000-ton lumber-carrying vessels, the colossal water-power station on the banks of the Dnieper River, in the Ukraine, which will have a capacity of 650,000 horsepower, easily the largest electrical power-producing station in Europe.

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Then, too, there is the work in the Baku Oil Fields where every effort is being made to complete a far-reaching extension scheme. At the "Azneft" plant, oil production, according to Soviet figures, has increased from 2,500,000 barrels, in 1921, to 8,700,000, in 1929. And to maintain the increase here and elsewhere the Government has spent 3,000,000 rubles to establish in Moscow an elaborate State Oil Research Institute.

As to farming, anyone can see the huge State Grain Farm, known as "Giant," with its 125,000 hectares of area. It has every kind of arrangement for the use of its workers, from kindergartens for the children to cost-price restaurants; of which, incidentally, the Government claims to have established already more than 500—including portable kitchens, bakeries, etc., among the collective farms all over the country.

This is in connection with the idea of state provision of food everywhere in the shape of cooked meals, one example of which is the "Moscow dinner factory," which produces more than 12,000 midday meals each day, sending them in thermos containers to lunch rooms and factories and homes. The price is about eighteen cents for three courses, with similar nominal prices for a large variety of items. This, like all the state restaurants, operates on a strictly temperance basis, nothing but soft drinks being available. The same applies in the cafés of the sixty workers' clubs in the capital.

The figures given as to the land under cultivation are, in the individual farms, 2,000,000 hectares, and in the collectives, 9,500,000; and it is stated that industry, in the "reconstruction" process, showed an increase of 23.7 per cent in 1928-29, as against the 21.4 per cent required by the Five-Year Plan; also that a capital expenditure of 2,008,000,000 rubles was found possible, during the same period, as against the expected 1,584,000,000. And so one might go on, more or less ad infinitum, except that the obvious reply is a suggestion of doubt as to the authenticity of the figures.

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There is, of course, no way to establish that authenticity, quite as there is no way to refute it. The Soviet leaders submit such figures as evidence of their contention that the great plan is developing with even more success than anticipated, that the Soviet Union has already shown that complete reconstruction on a Socialist basis is not only possible, but feasible and beneficial, and that the U. S. S. R. is in a position of enduring soundness; all of which is due to "the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and the heroic efforts of the millions drawn into social emulation."

In just what degree the "revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses" is being maintained is a great question. And, as I suggested in my opening paper, no two persons, surveying Soviet Russia objectively, would agree in answering it. I have tried consistently to refrain from expressing opinions; and I shall express none on this point. I saw what was being done for the workers; that is to say, for all the people of Russia who have "accepted the revolution," and, for that matter, for a great many who have not explicitly done so. And I am frank to say that I was much impressed by it. But I was also distressed by the condition of the "disinherited classes," those outside the fold. And I wondered if any project, small or great, could succeed on the basis of ruthless suppression, not only of all opposition, but also of all contrary, or even doubtful, thought.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IT WAS an original idea of Professor Junkers to send his tiniest aircraft, the sport plane Junkers Junior, to accompany his colossal D-2000 when the latter flew over from Dessau to pay homage to the Graf Zeppelin. A comical, yet impressive sight was presented in the air by the giant and the dwarf sailing, so to speak, hand in hand under the bright blue sky across Berlin; nothing could have more adequately depicted the enormous proportions of the D-2000, which caused quite as big a thrill as the majestic and graceful "Zepp." The airship crossed Berlin a number of times on its way to and from the Staaken airport, each time arousing enthusiastic admiration, and she sailed very low to afford a good view to all. For the price of 250 marks it was possible to make a trip of two hours to the Baltic or North Sea on board the airship, and many whose purses were ample enough availed themselves of the opportunity. The delegates of the World Power Congress had a special invitation to view both the Graf Zeppelin and the airplane.

Sort of Mutt and Jeff of the Air

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Everything is being done to attract more visitors to the German seaside resorts. Prices have been reduced in all the leading hotels and boarding houses, and it is hoped that more Germans will seek the beauties of their own country instead of those abroad for the holidays. Two of Germany's most popular bathing places on the Baltic have hit upon the original idea of instituting gratis courses of gymnastic exercises on the beach for their guests. These exercises have attained so many followers that there is no doubt as to the attraction, particularly as instruction is in the hands of certified teachers.

Resorts Trying to Draw Visitors

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This is the season when German bees would seem to weary of the monotony of their ordinary rural surroundings and to seek the excitements of the metropolis. Swarm after swarm has arrived of late in Berlin, to settle upon the most unlikely places and to be removed with much circumspection. Into the somewhat trying situations thus produced, the Berlin Fire Brigade steps with wonted intrepidity; indeed, this organization is so useful in many ways other than the extinguishing of conflagrations that it has been called by facetious Berliners the maid of all work. No fewer than forty times on one day recently the brigade was summoned to remove a swarm, being entirely successful in all but two cases. The bees are, as a rule, not bellicose and allow themselves to be placed in the receptacles brought for them. Perhaps they are tired of adventure. The rescuers do not take any risks, however; they are furnished with masks and thick leather gloves, and are, perforce, very direct of action.

Bees Call Out Fire Brigade

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Only some thirteen miles from Berlin, the little town of Altlandsberg has been celebrating its seven-hundredth anniversary. Although Brandenburg as a province began somewhat late to play a part in German history, it nevertheless has its ancient cities, of which Altlandsberg is an example. Originally a Wendish settlement, it developed into a strong, walled city, and the ancient walls still remain almost intact in some parts. The main tower gate still stands a massive structure, on the top of which a stork's nest, which is occupied every year, has added to the picture for generations. The present church stands on the site of one built in the thirteenth century and burned by the Hussites in 1439. Parts of the original walls are still to be seen. It is said that very few Berlin people know of the existence of some of their ancient surroundings which delight the visiting student of history.

Town Has 700th Anniversary

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The example of German cities and summer resorts which have for some time past been issuing their prospectuses in handy folder form is now being followed by a Berlin publishing house. The firm, by way of experiment, is publishing short stories and other light reading in folder form for the use of those who like to read when traveling. The folders have the advantage, in addition to good type, of being easier to hold than a book; they may be thrown away when read and, above all, are very cheap. Those thus far issued are sold at the railway bookstalls for less than half a mark.

Short Stories in Folder Form